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WORLD WEATHER—CONUS PAGE



Shukri Ahmed Mustafa at the Cairo prison.

Crackdown Continues

Egypt Arrests Sect's Leader, As He Admits Death Order

O. July 8 (AP).—The of a group of Moslems was captured today and a mastermind of the kidnapping of a former Egyptian minister, the Interior said.

The arrest of Shukri Mustafa, 30, "police have from a stage of confrontation the group to a stage of negotiation. We will not rest until members of the group are freed. There are a few left. We must put to this wave of terrorism."

Mr. Mustafa admitted that he plotted the kidnapping and the slaying of a former Egyptian minister, the Interior said. Mustafa was arrested a day after the funeral of Mohammed Zuhayri, who was minister of religious affairs for 15 years until last November. He was captured Sunday and killed at day when the government refused to free 60 jailed members of Mr. Mustafa's sect. Wednesday, the day Mr. Mustafa's body was found, two in Cairo injured nine in Mr. Mustafa's followers' responsibility for the explosion.

More than 180 members of Mr. Mustafa's sect have been arrested since the explosion. President Anwar

Raid Splits Rightists' Position in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 8 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrillas appeared to have gained the upper hand in the fighting in southern Lebanon.

According to witnesses, the Palestinians have broken into the defense lines of the Lebanese Christians close to the border with Israel.

A successful raid on the Christian stronghold of Ein Elhel yesterday prompted Maj. Saad Hadad, the commander of the Christian forces, to send an urgent appeal to the Israelis for additional help for his troops, the witnesses said. They added that the request was sent to Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the rightist Christian Phalange party, claimed that the Palestinian attack against Ein Elhel was beaten back with the commandos suffering heavy casualties.

Palestinian Demonstration
Palestinian sources said that for now the raid was only intended to show the rightists that their strongholds were within guerrilla reach.

Ein Elhel is one of three villages on the frontier with Israel comprising the military strength of the Christians. The two others are El Qleia and Remlech.

The witnesses said that large reinforcements and new supplies of weapons have helped in consolidating the Palestinian position in the south. They estimated the guerrilla strength there at about 5,000 men, 80 per cent of whom are from the main organization, el-Fatah of Yasser Arafat, who is also chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Voice of Lebanon reported that Mr. Arafat yesterday supervised the unloading of two shiploads of weapons at the port of Tyre in the south. It said that the weapons included ground-to-ground missiles made in Communist countries.

2 Guerrillas Kidnapped
BEIRUT, July 8 (AP).—Two Palestinian guerrilla officers have been kidnapped in south Lebanon as part of a power struggle in the guerrilla movement.

A guerrilla communiqué said that Maj. Mohammed Moudan Abu Salam and Lt. Mohammed Abu Salam were abducted at a checkpoint manned by Syrian peace-keeping troops on the Beirut-Sidon highway.

The communiqué charged that Brig. Mubashir Budeiri, ousted from his post as chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army in June of last year, organized the kidnapping.

Labor Drops 50% In Special Vote North of London

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor party took a special beating today in a special election northeast of London.

The Conservatives retained the seat in the small market town of Saffron Walden in what observers saw as a test of Labor and Liberal popularity. The minority Liberal party has thrown its 13 votes in Parliament behind Prime Minister James Callaghan's government, enabling Labor to survive.

The Liberal vote, seen by many as a gauge of the popularity of the pact with Labor, dropped from more than 30 per cent of the poll in 1974 to just over 25 per cent. Labor fared much worse, losing more than half of its votes to poll only 5,948 of the 40,715 votes cast. The Conservative majority rose from 6,521 to 12,437.



GAP OF AGES—Both sides frown as a young woman passes old-timers in New London, Conn. Those on the left may be sad at seeing what they were and the one on the right unhappy at seeing what she may be.

Belize Talks to Continue

U.K.-Guatemala Tension Relaxing

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, July 8 (AP).—Britain and Guatemala have agreed to continue negotiations on the future of Belize, apparently defusing the latest threat of war over the British colony in Central America.

British Minister of State Edward Rowlands and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina announced yesterday after two days of talks in Washington that Mr. Rowlands would visit Guatemala City as soon as possible "to discuss means of reducing tension and the next stages in the negotiations."

A joint communiqué said that proposals submitted by both governments would be given "most careful study in order to pursue the negotiations to a peaceful solution acceptable to all parties."

In Washington, Mr. Molina said that Guatemala continued to demand territory from Belize but might be satisfied with less than the whole colony, Reuters reported. Mr. Molina said that he had discussed with senior British officials Guatemala's desire for a corridor to the Caribbean.

The Guatemalan government announced on radio and television that Britain had agreed not to grant unilateral independence to Belize, Guatemala's eastern neighbor on the Caribbean, which formerly was called British Honduras.

Political leaders in Belize City, who want independence, rejected the Guatemalan interpretation. Mark Cuellar, secretary-general of the government party, the People's United party, said that he thought the negotiations had been favorable to Belize "in the sense that the country might obtain its independence this time."



Ted Rowlands

and there was panic buying of food.

The British government said that its troops would be withdrawn as soon as they were no longer required.

Guatemala denounced the British troop reinforcement as "provocation and intimidation." But the government denied reports that President Kjell Laugerud had mobilized the army.

Spokesmen said that Guatemalan Army operations in Peten, the border province, were normal and that the number of troops there had not been increased. Guatemala broke diplomatic relations with Britain over Belize a decade ago and has maintained its claim despite United Nations resolutions calling for self-determination for the colony.

Guatemala broke diplomatic relations with Panama in May when Gen. Omar Torrijos, the country's leader, voted in favor of a UN resolution calling for self-determination for Belize.

Guatemala's conservative leaders say they fear an independent Belize might eventually turn Communist. There also have been reports of oil off the Belize coast.

Alert, Vigorous Brezhnev Grooms Envoys in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 8 (UPI).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev gave a "tour de force" performance at a meeting with the diplomatic corps today, suggesting that reports of his deteriorating health are erroneous, Western diplomatic sources said.

The sources said that Mr. Brezhnev received all of the ambassadors stationed in Moscow at the Kremlin for an hour and 15 minutes and was on his feet the entire time.

Mr. Brezhnev, 70, shook hands with each ambassador, stopped to chat with most of the envoys, listened to a speech by the dean of the diplomatic corps, Canadian Ambassador Robert Ford, and responded with a statement of his own.

"He was sufficiently mentally alert to speak individually to a hundred or so envoys and charges," a Western diplomat reported. "Brezhnev is in pretty good shape right now."

Following Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Paris last month, French officials reportedly had concluded that he was nearing the end of his rule because of ill health and would be unable to conduct serious negotiations in a summit meeting.

French Term Concorde Ban 'Major Affair' in U.S. Relations

PARIS, July 8.—The continued refusal of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to allow the French-Fabric Concorde supersonic airliner to make test flights to Kennedy Airport is "a major affair for French-U.S. relations," Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told the new U.S. Ambassador, Arthur Hartman, today, a French spokesman said.

Mr. Hartman was paying his first official visit to Mr. de Guiringaud after presenting his credentials yesterday to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Earlier, French Public Works Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade "deplored" the decision. Transportation Minister Marcel Cavallé said that the Port Authority's decision "makes it a little more obvious to everyone that they do not want to allow Concorde to land in New York. The battle continues."

The Port Authority voted to continue the ban pending further research and study of noise factors.

Angolan Leader Of Coup Seized

LISBON, July 8 (AP).—Nito Alves, leader of the abortive anti-government coup in Angola, May 27, was taken prisoner yesterday, the official Angolan news agency reported.

It said Mr. Alves was captured near Peka, in northern Angola. An Angolan Defense Ministry statement said more details would be given later.

little more than pieces of coastal mountain range. Rain from the summer monsoon is usually plentiful but it quickly runs down the hillsides and no one has devised many ways to stop and store it.

The city has had two or three heavy rainstorms in the last two weeks. But the radio and newspapers have reported after each that the water just did not happen to fall in the area of the colony's few catchment basins. The city's reservoirs are said to be only 44-per-cent full but those near major residential areas look even drier than that.

One of the television ads produced by the government to encourage water conservation shows a young couple smiling at each other while caught in a downpour, then looking unhappy again when the voice-over warns

that a few showers will not solve the problem.

The government reportedly is offering top salaries to technicians needed to insure a speedy opening of a desalination plant that could provide up to 16 per cent of the colony's water. By September, when the station is scheduled to open, the water situation might be desperate.

But if the letters to the editor in the local newspapers are a reliable indicator, no one is thinking much about that right now. This week, as the taps run dry and unused pipes become rusty, the readers of the South China Morning Post were absorbed in a debate over whether there is an "N" sound in the Cantonese language and whether bare breasts should be displayed on local television programs.

Rebels Hit Sithole Bid To Placate Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 8 (UPI).—The Rev. Ndlovu, Sithole, the black nationalist leader who allegedly plotted the assassination of Prime Minister Ian Smith while in detention, today denounced "terrorism," clearing the way for his unhindered return to Rhodesia.

"I am opposed to terrorism," he told the Rhodesia Herald on a telephone call he initiated from Blantyre, Malawi.

The statement followed Mr. Sithole's assertion Wednesday that it would be "irresponsible" not to consider letting back into the country "anybody with past associations with terrorism [who] is prepared to change his mind."

Mr. Sithole also said that one thing in Mr. Sithole's favor was the fact he opposed the hard-line Patriotic Front, led by rival nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Backs Peace Move

Mr. Sithole, who is captured in Rhodesia Sunday, told the Herald: "I naturally would like to see a peaceful constitutional settlement to the problems facing our country. That is why I fully endorse the present Anglo-American initiative."

Mr. Sithole is president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, which is banned in Rhodesia. For seven years he has contested the leadership of ZANU with its secretary-general, Mr. Mugabe.

While in administrative detention in the 1960s, Mr. Sithole was accused of plotting the assassination of Mr. Smith. Notes that Mr. Sithole had written were brought as evidence and he received a jail term that ran concurrently with his detention.

Joshua Chinamano, acting president of Mr. Nkomo's African National Council-Zimbabwe, said that the Sithole statement confirmed the ANC-Z charge that Mr. Sithole has had secret talks with the government about a settlement excluding the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Chinamano said that Mr. Sithole made the remark despite the fact "he set up the OAU summit [earlier this week] and pleaded for arms and money to train guerrillas." The Organization of African Unity summit session recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of black Rhodesians.

Smith's Move Denounced

The Rhodesia Action party, a newly formed white opposition group that rejects majority rule, charged that the government is displaying "weakness" and "grasping at straws" by letting Mr. Sithole return.

A party spokesman called Mr. Sithole's remark to the Herald a "false promise" designed to satisfy the government's condition.

Meanwhile, a U.S.-British team assigned to promote a majority-rule settlement held talks with Rhodesian government officials. No details were disclosed.

The four-man team, headed by British diplomat John Graham and including U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low, arrived yesterday.

Its second visit to southern Africa in two months is intended to narrow the gap between Rhodesia and black nationalists and facilitate a settlement that would include all black nationalist factions.

China Expected To Begin Buying Grain From U.S.

HONG KONG, July 8 (WP).—Chinese leaders have indicated they will resume purchases of U.S. grain after a two-year absence from the glutted U.S. wheat market, the head of a key Chinese-U.S. trade group said today.

Christopher Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China trade, said that Chinese trade officials told him grain was back on the list of items Peking may buy from the United States. The Chinese have used the same language in the past to signal what turned out to be major purchases of polyester fibers, lumber products and other goods. Mr. Phillips said that he thinks the statement means the Chinese will buy U.S. grain in the near future.

The Chinese have already contracted for delivery of about 7 million metric tons of wheat from Canada, Australia and Argentina this year, their largest grain imports since 1974.

Hong Kong Turns Off The Taps 14 Hours Daily as Rains Fail

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 8 (WP).—Here in one of the world's largest and most crowded cities, they've cut off the water for 14 hours a day, and the teahouse and laundry owners are up in arms.

The drought in Hong Kong, like the current water crisis in part of the United States, has brought the usual public appeals for voluntary conservation. But the authorities here have made sure that nobody cheats. After consulting no one, they simply turned off the taps.

Wealthy, energetic Hong Kong prides itself on prospering at the edge of extinction, with the threat of a Communist Chinese takeover always looming. So it is trying to take this latest crisis in stride. But if the water shortage here lasts much longer, the

tertile and plastics industries that keep the city alive may have serious losses.

With water cutouts from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in all but a few industrial areas, it is the operators of thousands of laundries and teahouses who are complaining the loudest.

"Our operations are severely disrupted right in the midst of our noon rush hour," a teahouse proprietor said.

Officials here say that this is the worst drought in 14 years for a January-to-June period and that it follows the driest November-to-April period in 123 years.

In the midst of this crisis, Hong Kong's firmest friend is the same People's Republic of China that threatens its future. China has its own serious water prob-

lems but Peking does not want to kill off a bourgeois city that has become such a good customer for Communist goods. So it supplies a substantial portion of the 240 million gallons Hong Kong needs each day.

A recent official radio broadcast in the neighboring Chinese province of Kwangtung asked, in effect, that water use be cut so that a steady flow could be assured to Hong Kong.

Everyone is supposed to look out for himself in this last bastion of laissez-faire capitalism. This means hoarding. Some building inspectors are beginning to check for what they fear could be a severe strain on apartment floors caused by storing large barrels of water.

The island of Hong Kong and the adjoining Kowloon Peninsula, which make up the colony, are

Will the Military Step Down as Promised?

Pakistanis Relieved by Coup, Skeptical About Vote Pledge

By Lewis M. Simons

ISLAMABAD, July 8 (UPI).—The military take-over that toppled Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto this week has come as a relief to many Pakistanis, exhausted and dispirited by three months of political violence.

But a considerable number seem skeptical that Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, the army chief of staff who seized control of the government Tuesday, will keep his word and hold new elections in October.

"I believe Gen. Ziaul when he says that he has no political interests," said a middle-ranking civil servant in the major industrial center of Karachi. "But power is intoxicating. Have you ever heard of a military dictator willingly giving up power?"

Gen. Ziaul Haq, who arrested Mr. Bhutto and about 40 other leaders of the government and the opposition parties, without violence, has promised to hold elections within 90 days. That schedule had been tentatively agreed on by Mr. Bhutto and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance.

March Elections

The PNA had charged that Mr. Bhutto rigged the elections in March. That contention plunged Pakistan into a cycle of politically motivated rioting and killing that eventually produced the coup.

The basic reason that Pakistanis have welcomed the take-over, so far, is that it has halted the violence, which caused the deaths of at least 300 persons and cost the economy more than \$1 billion.

Because the take-over has been greeted with a sense of relief, the army has kept a low profile. A handful of troops are on duty at airports, telecommunications offices and other strategic locations. Otherwise, life seems quite normal. No curfew had been imposed.

Border crossings with India, traditionally shut when either country is involved in a domestic crisis, have remained open since the coup.

Tranquil Mood

Newspapers are gradually beginning to comment on the army's move. In a typical editorial, the English-language Dawn, of Karachi, said: "A tranquil mood already seems to have descended upon the country. The armed forces have stepped in only to provide the country with an interim administration."

Most doubts existing in the



Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq meeting Chinese Ambassador Lii Wei-chao in Islamabad.

munds of Pakistanis are based on their repeated experiences with military dictators since the birth of Pakistan in 1947. Democracy has been the exception during the nation's erratic 30-year independent history.

But Gen. Ziaul Haq himself is a highly respected officer who, well before he seized power, frequently told friends and colleagues of his distaste for military involvement in politics. "I know

him well," a foreign diplomat in Islamabad said, "and he knows that the days when a strong man could stay in power indefinitely are gone in Pakistan. He knows the people won't stand for it and will fight the army in the streets."

It was just such a situation, with the army battling unarmed civilians in order to keep Mr. Bhutto in office and the prospect of more such violence, that re-

portedly drove Gen. Ziaul Haq to remove the flamboyant Mr. Bhutto.

Explaining his move in a nationwide broadcast Tuesday night, Gen. Ziaul Haq said that he believed that Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party and the nine-party PNA were incapable of reaching a compromise. That, he said, "would throw the country into chaos and the country would thus be plunged into a more serious crisis. This risk could not be taken—the army had, therefore, to act."

In what has been his only public statement since coming to power and imposing martial law, the general said that the post-election violence had assumed such proportions "that people even started saying that democracy was not workable in Pakistan."

But he added, "I genuinely feel that the survival of this country lies in democracy and democracy alone."

Although he maintained an even-handed approach in his broadcast, ascribing neither blame nor praise to either side, he credited the opposition with producing a flowering of Islamic values. "I must say that the spirit of Islam demonstrated during the recent movement was commendable," he said. "It proves that Pakistan, which was created in the name of Islam, will continue to survive only if it sticks to Islam."

Muslim Practices

Gen. Ziaul Haq's faith as a Muslim has contributed a great deal to the positive acceptance of his take-over. He fulfills the obligatory five sessions of prayer every day, has made the pilgrimage to Mecca and has abolished drinking in restaurants and hotels, a tradition of the Pakistan officer class.

A diplomatic observer noted that those leaders of the opposition alliance who have not been arrested are those affiliated with the group's extremely conservative religious-based parties. One of these leaders, Mian Tufail Mohammed, head of the Jamaat-I-Islami party, was the first leading political figure to publicly applaud the imposition of martial law. He is a relative of Gen. Ziaul Haq.

Some observers are beginning to conclude that Gen. Ziaul Haq will use the interim period—before he allows political activity to resume—to press the cause of Islamic-style government. But in 1970, during nationwide elections that ultimately caused the secession of East Pakistan, all religious parties throughout the country received only 12 per cent of the vote.

"Pakistanis like to think of

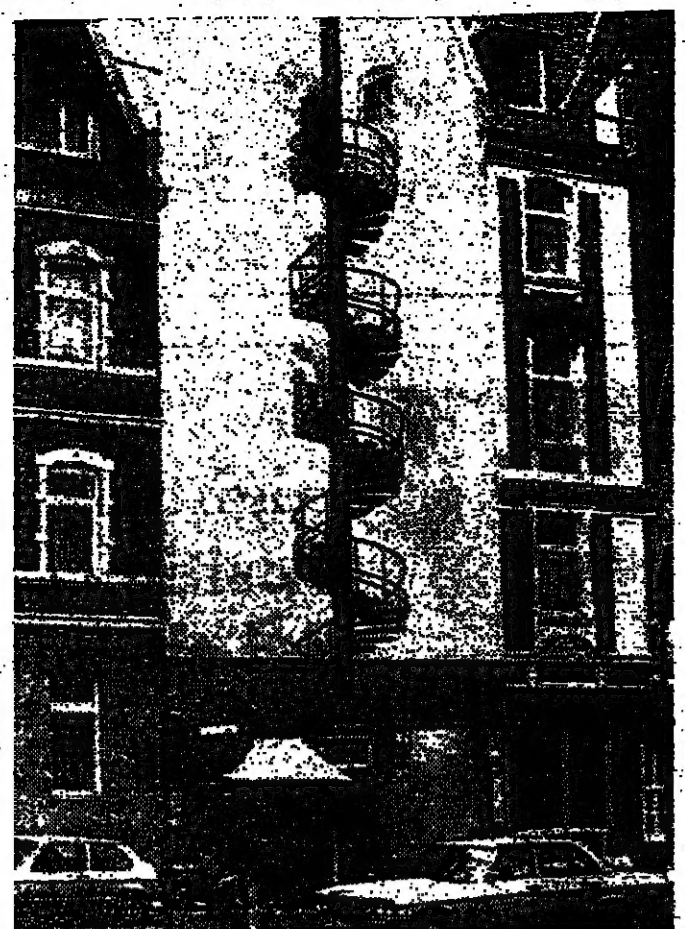
themselves as deeply Islamic," a Western diplomat said, "and they are. But they still prefer to have secular leadership in government."

Gen. Ziaul Haq intends to keep a tight lid on political activity until a month or less before the elections in order to allow emotions to cool. He will also, presumably, continue to attempt to dispel rumors of collusion between Mr. Bhutto and himself in plotting the coup.

Although these rumors are gaining currency, a number of impartial Pakistani and foreign observers believe that the general acted independently. The only question these observers have is why he acted when he did.

"Why not sooner?" a Middle Eastern diplomat asked. "Or why not later?" A possible answer is that street demonstrations had resumed in the last two weeks in Karachi and Lahore and two demonstrators had been killed.

Yet another diplomat noted, the violence "was not in itself widespread enough to warrant a coup. It could have been contained with far less drastic action." Furthermore, he observed, while the negotiations between Mr. Bhutto and the opposition were not doing terribly well, they had not broken down either. "There was still room for give and take."



IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER—As a colleague watches him, a baker in Muenster, West Germany, walks down a spiral staircase, carrying a cake. Or so it seems on this scene painted on a house wall.

Making Use of Soviet Positions

West's Analysts Shifting Troop-Cut Stands

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, July 8 (UPI).—After almost four years of fruitless East-West negotiations in Vienna on how to achieve military stability in Europe, Western analysts have begun to put forward concepts that move away from the Western proposal for a common ceiling through mutual reduction of forces of 700,000 troops on either side.

This proposal was challenged here recently at a private Western workshop attended by about 30 ranking politicians, analysts and military and diplomatic experts.

A U.S. participant, Philip Karber, who is a specialist on Soviet strategic thinking, suggested that the West "might consider recent Soviet negotiating proposals and turn them into an advantage for the sake of enhanced stability." At the Vienna talks the Russians have rejected a common ceiling and proposed equal proportional reductions in Central Europe.

Mr. Karber argued that the West should abandon the idea of manpower parity, leave the question of troop strengths aside and apply the Soviet proposal to tanks, in which NATO is at a clear disadvantage.

"Equal proportional reductions would remove 2.7 Warsaw pact tanks for every NATO tank," he said.

Mr. Karber is assistant vice-president for national security programs at the RDM Corp., a private Virginia institution devoted to strategic studies. The U.S. contingents at the workshop here included Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., a member of the House Armed Services Committee; Bruce Clark, representative of the secretary of defense at the Vienna talks; and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, who was a close policy aide of Henry Kissinger.

Experts from West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands also took part in the meeting held under the auspices of the West Berlin branch of the Aspen Institute, a nonprofit center for humanistic studies.

"President Carter's very clear predilection to be less dependent on nuclear weapons," as a U.S.

speaker put it, was seen as a vital reason to re-examine military stability in Europe. Up to now, NATO has relied on tactical nuclear weapons to compensate for the East's conventional superiority.

Another major reason cited was a shift in favor of the Warsaw Pact brought about by a substantial buildup of Soviet tank forces in forward positions in Europe in recent years.

With the aim of achieving greater stability, the 19-nation Vienna talks were begun in October, 1973. No tangible results have been achieved.

At issue in Vienna is the military balance in a closely defined area that includes East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the East and, in the West, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Possible troop reductions would affect the armies of both the Central European countries involved and those of other countries that have troops stationed in the area, namely the United States, Britain and Canada in the West and the Soviet Union in the East.

In December, 1975, the West augmented its original proposal that troops be cut to 700,000 on each side with an offer by the United States to withdraw from Central Europe 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads, 54 JF-4 Phantom jet planes and 30 ground-to-ground Pershing missiles if the Russians agreed to parity.

In the following round the East proposed a 2 to 3-per-cent cut in U.S. and Soviet forces and a freeze for the national armies of the Europeans. Last June the Russians said they expected increasing domestic and parliamentary pressure for arms reduction agreements in Vienna.

France has so far refused to take part in the Vienna discussions. A French speaker at the Berlin workshop said his country was determined to maintain its independent nuclear role. Britain and the Netherlands, meanwhile, have urged their military forces to be reduced, largely for financial reasons.

For the West Germans, who have the strongest European conventional force and know that their country would probably become the battlefield in case of Soviet attack, the significance of the U.S. nuclear deterrent appeared paramount.

When an American at the Berlin meeting said that "you cannot rely on the automatic use of strategic weapons on behalf of the allies," adding that any U.S. president "will think long and hard" before unleashing nuclear arms, a West German expert declared that, without credible U.S. nuclear protection, he would advocate "early surrender" of German forces to a Soviet assault.

Leading the rebellion workers from the big Leyland automobile plant Midlands and dock work truck drivers from the area. They said that the government has lost confidence in the Labour's good faith.

The Trades Union Congress has been arguing for weeks that the second stage of the pay award was unlikely. There was the central body of the union movement privately, could accept Mr. Hesley of a 10-per-cent increase over the next year.

But the TUC General decided recently that it try to maintain a year's two per cent settlement in the pay award. Such an award would carry many major workers well into the before they got wage in a bit of timing vital for the government because it believes in eight or nine months will have slowed to a where wage demands a considerably lower.

The decision of Mr. union to seek increasing next month files in of the 12-month principle does a decision by the miners earlier this week for an increase of \$109 beginning in November though they concluded wage agreement four months ago.

On Tuesday, the TUC to try to devise some continuing the pay award and the figures council—the leaders of miners, the miners and himself—are bound by of their unions, the maneuver seems slight.

Mr. Hesley in a move that the government stick both the money and public spending. That to some economists the tended, even if there agreement with the TUC the 7 million state employees 10-per-cent increases.

If so, leaders of public unions said, the country for extreme labor unresting months.

Argentine Judge Orders Arrest Of Alleged Nazi

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (Reuters).—A federal judge has ordered the arrest of alleged Nazi war criminal Eduard Roschmann, who is wanted by West Germany on charges of ordering the execution of tens of thousands of Jews in wartime Latvia.

The whereabouts of the former SS captain, who is believed to have entered Argentina in 1948 on a forged passport, are unknown.

The order for his arrest follows an extradition request by West Germany. The Argentine government has agreed to the request going through the courts although no extradition treaty exists between the two countries.

Roschmann was commander of the Riga ghetto in Latvia, which was under German occupation from 1941 to 1944. During that time, tens of thousands of Jews were killed. He is alleged to have personally shot 50 Jews.

Move to Block Iran Plane Sale Seen in Congress

WASHINGTON, July 8 (UPI).—The administration formally notified Congress yesterday of its intention to sell seven ultra-modern military radar planes to Iran but congressional sources said that there would be a move to block the \$1.3-billion sale.

The Pentagon sent letters about the proposed transaction to the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees, both of which plan hearings on the issue later this month.

Under a legislative provision, Congress can block most arms sales to foreign countries if both houses vote their disapproval within 30 days of the formal notification.

The sources said that Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, one of several senators who has requested a special report on the dangers of selling advanced military technology to Iran, would introduce a blocking resolution.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., has indicated he would sponsor similar legislation. Several other lawmakers also have voiced opposition to continued large weapons sales to Iran, which has ordered more than \$12 billion in arms from the United States in the last five years.

Speaks to Mosque Congregation

Pakistan Coup Chief Deplores Strong Attacks on Bhutto

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (Reuters).—Pakistan's military strongman, Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, said today that Tuesday's army take-over had brought former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto down from the heavens to earth.

But Gen. Ziaul Haq added, in addressing a prayer gathering at a mosque here, that he was saddened by a resolution passed by the congregation branding Mr. Bhutto a criminal and asking the martial-law authorities to punish him, the Pakistan Press International news agency reported.

He said that Islam taught its followers to treat their enemies as they themselves would expect to be treated.

Special prayers were being offered in mosques all over Pakistan in praise of the military coup, which ended months of street violence and political agitation.

Gen. Ziaul Haq had arrived unescorted at the mosque and sat among the worshippers before being recognized and asked to speak, the agency said.

The general, who commands the country's 400,000-man army,

U.S. Says Sect Plotted to Steal Government Data

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—The government today accused the Church of Scientology of carrying out a wide-ranging and partly successful plot to infiltrate the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service to steal hundreds of confidential government documents.

The FBI, acting on a search warrant and an affidavit detailing the allegations, raided church offices in Washington and Los Angeles to recover the allegedly stolen documents and obtain any other evidence of the alleged conspiracy.

The U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington is considering whether to bring criminal charges against church officials, a department source said.

A federal magistrate issued a search warrant on the strength of an FBI agent's sworn affidavit describing evidence primarily obtained from Michael Meisner, a former high-ranking church official, who allegedly supervised covert operations until he was arrested and decided to cooperate with federal investigators.

Demirel Rejects Ecevit Coalition

ANKARA, July 8 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier-designate Suleyman Demirel today rejected a proposal by caretaker Premier Bulent Ecevit for a "grand coalition" of Turkey's two main parties, Mr. Ecevit said.

The formation of such a coalition has received support from moderates and would be welcome to several of Turkey's foreign allies.

Mr. Ecevit said he had proposed that both parties—which together command 403 seats in the 450-member national assembly—unite behind an independent premier. "Mr. Demirel rejected the offer, saying he was trying another formula at the moment," Mr. Ecevit said.

3 Killers Shot in Mali

BAMAKO, Mali, July 8 (Reuters).—Five persons who had been sentenced to death for killing three women and selling their heads were executed by a firing squad yesterday, officials said.

S. Africa Inmate Killed in Plunge

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, July 8 (UPI).—A black man detained in connection with stone-throwing incidents last month fell to his death yesterday from the sixth floor of the police station, police said. Phakomile Mabija, 27, was to have appeared in court today to face charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The statute allows police to hold suspects for up to 90 days.

Since 1962, at least 26 blacks have died in detention. About 13 have died since March of last year.

U.S. Panel Suggests Warnings on Aspirin

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Stronger warnings which are needed on aspirin and acetaminophen, the two major nonprescription pain relievers, a government advisory panel told the Food and Drug Administration yesterday.

The panel recommended that labels on products containing acetaminophen warn that excessive doses could cause liver damage. The group also recommended that labels warn against taking aspirin products in the last three months of pregnancy because they could prolong labor or cause bleeding.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
July 13 to July 25
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K. Le... Admit... of Pay... Age... for... ter Backs otas to Aid . Tankers Down Appeals aritime Nations

George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—A last-minute effort to get Britain, Norway and eight other nations to agree to back legislation that would guarantee U.S. tankers nearly 10 per cent of the world's oil-import market.

House sources said Mr. Carter made up his mind on the "cargo preference" bill last week after months of delay. The U.S. maritime industry had been pressing for a share of the market—as much as 30 per cent of the oil imports by 1980—but was expected to be satisfied with much of a foot in the door.

Chief congressional sponsor "cargo preference" legislation, Chairman of the House Maritime Committee, Murphy, D-N.Y., was, by all accounts, delighted.

Daily Impact

ing to maximize administration, the nation is more than 5 million barrels a day, but only about 3 it of it is carried here in y owned U.S. flag tankers.

administration proposal, Murphy said, would require re of the imported oil be here in U.S. bottoms

by U.S. crews, beginning per cent upon passage of legislation and rising 1 per cent for the following five

adding to rumors that a was imminent, representa of 10 maritime nations late Department on Trea- suring that they would be to even a compromise

0 nations—Britain, Nor- wagan, Belgium, Greece, Sweden, Denmark, the ands and Finland—con- the note by saying that "the United States will mind the common in- of her maritime trading

ing to informed sources, tant secretary of state for e and business affairs, Ju- tz, met with representa- the 10 nations yesterday them their views "were down to the President" but in that Mr. Carter's de- sion based on "domestic em- nt reasons."

ter Shortage Iaryland Area

BINGTON, July 8 (AP).—ter shortage in suburban d worsened yesterday ny officials declared a f emergency and ordered businesses and industries

officials also said non-federal state and local ent offices in Prince and Montgomery Coun- id shut down. Swimming ill close.

als of the Washington on Commission, which f the 1.2 million residents ored pleas to cut water ter a fire Wednesday; damaged a major water nt plant.

Young Authorizes Negotiations r Weekly Television Talk Show

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—Andrew Young is planning ut his show on the air. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations has authorized "a television producer in New York to negotiate for a y TV talk show.

The producer, David Garth, said yesterday Mr. Young's run will probably begin at the end of September through ps of independent commercial stations or on public tele- n. He said that specific negotiations are "at a very pre- ary stage" but added, "I don't have any doubt about it."

The news that Mr. Young, whose off-the-cuff comments produced a series of controversies, was planning a tele- n show surprised most officials at the White House and State Department.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said, "I hadn't d about that but it might not be a bad idea. Andy id probably go over pretty good in that situation."

Adding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman said, it works out to Andy's satisfaction. I'm sure it would be ul. We try to get everybody to participate in any kind media exposure or he can get."

Mr. Garth, known for his campaign spots, said that he his partner, Arnold Michaelis, had produced a similar ran for the late Adlai Stevenson when he was U.S. assessor to the UN in the early 1960s.

Under the program's proposed format, Mr. Young will use foreign policy issues with his guest of the week, who be another nation's UN ambassador, an official of the er administration or a member of Congress.

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NATIA-APPIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA



FEATHERY CROWN—While waiting to sport a crown made of heavier stuff, Prince Charles of England dons this Indian headdress after having been made Chief Mekastro, or Red Crow, of the Kainai Tribe in Sun Dance Camp, Alberta.

Pending Review of Charges of Abuse

U.S. Suspends Minority Business Aid Plan

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).

—The head of the Small Business Administration today suspended a government program aimed at aiding minority businesses, citing "abuses" that benefited "unscrupulous businessmen."

Vernon Weaver, who became SBA administrator on April 1,

announced the temporary halt while testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Spending.

The subcommittee has received testimony that white businessmen have made large profits while defeating the federal program's purpose by forming companies that appear to be controlled by minority—usually black—businessmen. These companies received aid under the SBA minority program.

Yesterday, the subcommittee chairman, Lawton Chiles Jr., said that "a lot of phone calls" were made by the White House during the Nixon administration to help a high-salaried presidential aide win a 1973 federal contract in- tended for struggling minority businessmen.

Evaluation Ordered

In his appearance today, Mr. Weaver told the subcommittee: "My first action will be to dis- continue any new entries into the program and to discontinue completions until we complete an evaluation of all firms. The only exceptions will be firms accepted with my personal approval."

He also said there would be no new sponsorship arrangements, under which established firms sponsor minority enterprises, and that existing sponsorship arrange- ments would be reviewed to de- termine whether the companies should stay in the program.

Sen. Chiles's charge about pressure from the Nixon White House was made during yesterday's hearing into reported abuses of the agency's minority business program.

Quoting from an internal SBA memo, Sen. Chiles said that in late 1973 someone in the White House called the SBA several times to urge that contracts in the program be set aside for Antonio Rodriguez, a \$39,000-a-year presidential assistant who was going into private business.

Caller Not Named

The memo by Loren Rivard, administrative assistant to then-SBA administrator Thomas Kleppe, did not identify the caller. Mr. Rivard, who lives in Baltimore, said yesterday that he had no recollection of the memo and could not say who called him.

Sen. Chiles also said that Clifford Ryan, the SBA official handling the Rodriguez applica- tion, had told subcommittee in- vestigators that he came under heavy pressure from his superi- ors for a favorable decision on Mr. Rodriguez.

Despite an initial SBA finding that "he does not seem to be disadvantaged," Mr. Rodriguez, who is of Hispanic-American background, won a \$75,000-non- competitive contract to provide security services for the Depart- ment of Health, Education and Welfare.

Black Fronts

Meanwhile, SBA officials ad- mitted to the subcommittee that much of the \$200 million in federal contracts set aside annually for minority busi- nesses actually went to per- sons with political connections or to blacks acting as fronts for white businessmen.

5 Die on Spanish Plane

MADRID, July 8 (UPI).—A Spanish Air Force P-3 Orion carrying 10 men on a night train- ing flight crashed and burned early today, the Air Force said. Five died and five were badly burned.

These revelations prompted Rep. Patro Mitchell, D-Md., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, to appear before the subcommittee to denounce "these white knaves and their black Judas Iscariots" for causing a threat to the only meaning- ful federal program for building a strong, viable minority business community in America."

Calling the SBA's program "the jugular" of government ef- forts to aid minority busi- nessmen, Rep. Mitchell expressed "fear that a bad public reaction to the abuses might 'sever the jugular and cause the whole thing to die.'"

Ending the partial escape from taxes of profits from the sale of stock and property, combined with generally reducing ordinary in- come tax rates, ranks high on the administration's list of proposals likely to be included in an ex- pected tax revision package this fall.

Mr. Blumenthal told a news conference that he agreed with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., that a tax credit was a more "progressive" way to give tax relief than a deduction from taxable income. He noted that the

deduction is worth more to the high-bracket taxpayer, whereas a credit against taxes owed is of equal value to all taxpayers.

Mr. Blumenthal added that he was stating this as a principle and that converting deductions to credits was not always feasible. He declined to specify which of the principal categories of deduc- tions—contributions, medical ex- penses, state and local taxes, in- terest—would be most susceptible to treatment as a credit.

Standard Deduction Preferred

In general, he said, the ad- ministration hoped that its tax proposals would lead to more tax- payers using the standard deduc- tion. About 25 per cent of tax- payers now itemize their deduc- tions.

He said that he expected that the national unemployment rate by the end of the year would be "closer to 6 per cent than 6 1/2 per cent." Later, a spokesman for Mr. Blumenthal said that fore- cast was somewhat optimistic and that "6 1/2 per cent is probably a better estimate."

Mr. Blumenthal also said that he hoped that the rate of infla- tion would fall below 6 per cent next year.

On capital gains, he said, al- though there were "no ringing en- dorsements" of taxation at ordi- nary income rates from financial and business executives, they have told him privately that with the tightening up of recent years the capital-gains preference is not much of a money saver.

Detroit Strike Ends

DETROIT, July 8 (AP).—City employees, whose surprise strike left residents without bus service or garbage collection, returned to work yesterday after a ten- tative agreement on a three-year contract.

Colombian Aide Slain

BOGOTA, July 8 (UPI).—Col. Osiris Maldonado, chief of Colombian civil aeronautics, was assassinated Wednesday while driving to his office.

Defector Doubts Taiwan Invasion

TAIPEI, July 8 (AP).—A Chi- nese Communist squadron com- mander who defected to Taiwan said today he believes the Peking regime lacks the military capabil- ity to mount an invasion of Taiwan. He also said followers of the purged "Gang of Four" still have limited influence in the air force.

Fan Yuan-Yen, who flew his MIG-19 jet fighter to Taiwan from China yesterday, said the Chinese would be unlikely to at- tack the island "because their air and sea strength is weak. I have never undergone any spe- cial training to attack Taiwan militarily," Mr. Fan added.

The Central News Agency later quoted the pilot as saying that China now had more than 2,000 MIG-19s and 20 to 30 MIG-21s.

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Carter Said to Bar Exporting Alaska Oil to Japan

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—President Carter has ruled out exporting surplus Alaskan oil to Japan, according to administration sources.

The decision will result in ex- pensive shipping of much of the North Slope oil through the Panama Canal to Gulf Coast refineries because the West Coast cannot absorb all of the crude.

The administration had leaned toward diverting some oil bound for the West Coast to Japan in exchange for Middle Eastern oil that could be shipped to East and Gulf Coast ports.

White House energy adviser James Schlesinger initially favored such a trade and the administration, in recent months, opposed at- tempts in Congress to bar it.

The Japanese government and oil-trading companies in Japan have been anxious for such an oil exchange. U.S. oil companies also preferred it because it would cut transportation costs.

500,000-Barrel Surplus

Oil began flowing through the pipeline last month and by Oct. 1 the volume is expected to be 1.2 million barrels daily. The Federal Energy Administration estimates that 500,000 barrels a day will not be needed by West Coast refineries, contrary to industry and government expectations when work on the pipeline was authorized in 1973.

White House sources said that Mr. Carter decided against the pipeline this week. An an- nouncement is expected in a few days.

Officials said that the proposal was ruled out after White House advisers argued that the public would be skeptical about believ-

ing there is an energy crisis if U.S. oil is being shipped overseas. "People wouldn't understand it," a White House adviser said.

The government is considering several industry proposals for a solution to the West Coast oil surplus by building pipelines from California or the Northwest to Gulf Coast and Midwest refineries. But until a line is built, the oil will move by tanker through the Panama Canal.

Such shipments are not without problems. Tankers built with federal subsidies ordinarily are barred from domestic shipments. But the Federal Maritime Admin- istration last month issued rules permitting subsidized U.S.-flag tankers to carry Alaskan oil to the lower 48 states.

Federal officials estimate that shipping Alaskan oil to Gulf Coast refineries through the Panama Canal might cost \$2 a barrel more than transporting it to the West Coast. The Federal Energy Ad- ministration estimated that ship- ping Alaskan oil to Japan in ex-

change for Middle Eastern oil would range from 54 cents to \$1.34 a barrel, depending on whether U.S. or foreign-flag tankers were used. Foreign-flag ves- sels have considerably lower tax- iffs.

Alaska Oil Flows Again

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 8 (AP).—Oil began to flow again through the Trans-Alaska pipeline yesterday, about 64 hours after a section of pipe broke and the 189-mile line was closed.

Heavy Use Speeds Process

Smoking Is Linked to Onset of Menopause

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).

Women who smoke cigarettes are likely to undergo menopause at a younger age than nonsmokers, according to the findings of two studies involving more than 3,500 middle-aged women in seven countries.

The studies also showed that the more a woman smokes the earlier her menopause is likely to occur. The average age for menopause in women who have quit smoking was found to fall between that of light smokers

(half a pack a day) and that of women who never smoked.

Most women in developed coun- tries stop menstruating between the ages of 44 and 54, with the average age around 50. In one of the studies, the researchers found that at ages 48 to 49, a woman who smokes a pack or more a day is almost twice as likely to be past menopause as a woman who never smoked.

At ages 50 to 51, 79 per cent of the women who smoked a pack or more a day were past menopause, as against 56 per cent of those who never smoked.

This "striking association" be- tween smoking and the onset of menopause was discovered as part of an international research pro- ject, the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program. The researchers Dr. Herchel Jick and Jane Porter of Boston University School of Medicine and Dr. Alan Morrison of the Harvard School of Public Health, said that they noticed the relationship while exploring the link between smok- ing and heart disease.

Causal Link Possible

A closer look at the data sug- gested that smoking might pre- cipitate earlier menopause. At such age, the women in the studies who were smokers were more likely to be past menopause than those who had never smoked, and the heavy smokers were more likely to be past menopause than the light smokers.

Writing in the current issue of the British medical journal the Lancet, the researchers suggested two possible mechanisms for the

KGB Questions Jewish Activists On Shecharansky

MOSCOW, July 8 (Reuters).

The KGB security police today questioned two Jewish activists for several hours in connection with the case against arrested dissident Anatoli Shecharansky, the activists said.

As a psychiatrist Lev Ulyanovsky and psychiatrist Ernst Axelrod said they were questioned sepa- rately at Moscow's Lefortovo prison about Mr. Shecharansky and his contacts with U.S. jour- nalist Robert Toth.

It was the second time this week that the two men had been called in by the KGB, which has questioned other Jewish activists about Mr. Shecharansky in recent weeks.

Mr. Shecharansky, 29, was ar- rested in March after being ac- cused in the Soviet press of work- ing with other Jewish dissidents for the CIA. Friends said he faces the capital charge of treason.

Mr. Toth, a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, left Moscow last month after himself being questioned by the KGB.

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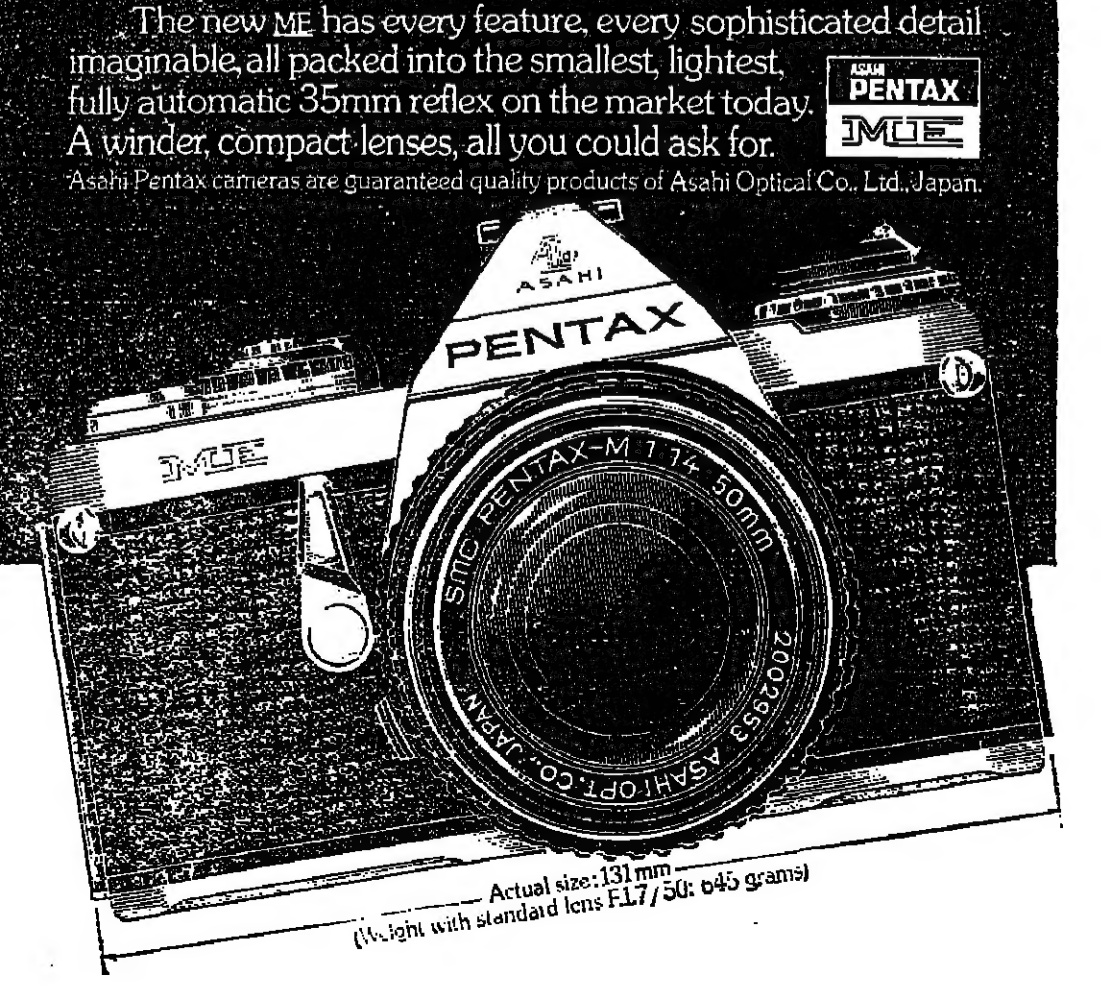
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Girls Born in Italy

Siamese-Twin Infants Survive Separation by 7 U.S. Surgeons

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP)—A medical-surgical team at Children's Hospital National Medical Center here two weeks ago successfully separated a pair of almost completely conjoined Siamese twins from Italy.

The twin girls, now 13 weeks old, are in critical condition in the hospital's intensive-care unit, where they have been since the completion of the 10-hour operation involving 7 surgeons, 5 anesthesiologists, 7 nurses and a staff of 13 consulting specialists. Their names were not disclosed.

According to Dr. Judson Randolph, the operation was the first attempt to separate a pair of Siamese twins as thoroughly joined as the two girls, who were one from shoulder to waist, with two heads, four arms and two legs.

"There was only one previous case of twins conjoined like this surviving," said Dr. Randolph, who headed the surgical team. That pair, born in Russia, was

never separated and lived "for some years," he said.

Dr. Randolph said that when the twins arrived at Children's Hospital at eight weeks of age, "we were disappointed that they were more closely joined than had been anticipated. We felt their chances were slim."

Identical Twins

Such twins are identical twins—twins formed from the fertilization of a single ovum by a single sperm—who fail to separate completely. Under normal circumstances identical twins result from the breaking in two of an egg, but if that break is only partial, conjoined twins result.

In modern times, such twins have been popularly called Siamese twins, after Chang and Eng, brothers of Chinese parentage born in Siam (Thailand) and brought to the United States, where they died within hours of each other in 1874. P.T. Barnum had made them circus attractions.

It is estimated that one in 30,000 to one in 200,000 births produces a pair of live or dead conjoined twins. However, very few of the pairs live and there are only about 400 recorded incidents of live births of such twins in medical history.

The Italian girls are "quite hearty now," Dr. Randolph said. "Their hearts and lungs are strong. But until we see healing of the gaping wounds in their upper torsos, they will be listed in critical condition."

Like 40 per cent of conjoined twins, Eng and Chang were joined at the sternum, the bone at mid-chest, diaphragm, upper abdominal wall and navel. Twins joined in that manner have, in the recent past, been successfully separated.

The twins at Children's Hospital, however, represented a far more difficult task for the surgeons. They each have a heart, lungs, stomach, one—rather than two—kidneys each and shared a liver.

Because they had completely



Dr. Judson Randolph explaining the operation.

separate circulatory systems they "We had to decide whether the risk [of surgery] should be taken. It was an enormous risk and these were two healthy twins."

"One hour into the operation one of the twin's hearts stopped," Dr. Randolph said.

Dr. Randolph said the fact that each twin only had one leg should not prove to be a serious medical problem. Because they will be one-legged, almost from birth, they will develop extraordinary agility and balance, he said. It may be possible when they are older to fit them with artificial legs.

Dr. Randolph said that, in addition to the medical problems, the surgical team was faced with "ethical questions which the whole staff" was involved with.

Trudeau, Schmidt See Threat To Détente in Push on Rights

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 8 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau have agreed that détente and human rights may suffer if the rights issue is pushed too hard. Canadian officials said.

The two leaders held a 90-minute meeting yesterday after Mr. Schmidt arrived for a week-long visit.

The officials said that the two men were in accord on a commitment to a continuation of détente.

They also agreed that "a push on human rights, beyond a certain measure, might be counterproductive in maintaining an supporting human rights their selves" and détente, the officials added.

Uranium Talks Delayed

The officials avoided the the Schmidt-Trudeau talks on President Carter's stand on human rights, which has angered the Soviet bloc.

The Canadian and West German leaders also agreed to discuss one of the most important bilateral issues—the supply of Canadian uranium to the Soviet bloc.

Canada cut shipments of the this year pending an investigation into safeguards on nuclear material.

The problem will be taken when Mr. Schmidt goes Ottawa Monday for further talks with Mr. Trudeau and other officials.

Canada Dismisses Atom Unit Chief After Big Losses

OTTAWA, July 8 (UPI)—The dismissal of the president of the government nuclear agency, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., was announced yesterday in the aftermath of heavy financial losses in deals involving mysterious payments of millions of dollars to agents abroad.

Alastair Gillespie, the minister of energy, mines and resources, said in the House of Commons that he had ousted John Foster, a 56-year-old nuclear engineer, after learning that the agency had lost \$180 million last year.

The corporation came under fire in Parliament over the payment of \$10.4 million in commissions for outside assistance in the sale of reactors to South Korea and Argentina. In one instance, officials of the corporation admitted that they did not know who actually had received \$2.4 million paid into a numbered Swiss bank account on the instruction of an Italian company that was associated with the agency in the sale of a reactor to Argentina. The impression was widespread that the money had gone for bribes to individuals in South Korea and Argentina.

French Jail 3 as Spies

PARIS, July 8 (UPI)—The State Security Court yesterday handed down jail sentences ranging from two to four years to three persons convicted of spying for Bulgaria.

Austrian Socialists Back Nuclear Plant

VIENNA, July 8 (Reuters)—The ruling Socialist party yesterday to go ahead with a controversial plan to build Austria's first nuclear power plant.

Socialist members of parliament approved the plan's construction provided that it could be found to dispose of its atomic wastes. The site 40 kilometers from Vienna.

Italian Unions Strike To Gain Aid for South

ROME, July 8 (AP)—An estimated 4 million workers strikes today in Rome, Milan and other Italian cities to press economic aid for southern Italy. In Calabria, the unions called general strike.

Labor seeks measures to create employment and industrial investments in southern Italy.

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Algeria, French speak.	228.00	114.00	63.00	India (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Philippines (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Angola (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Indonesia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Argentina (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Polymeria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iraq (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Austria (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iceland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bahrein (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Ireland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bangladesh (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Singapore (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	S. America (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Canada (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Kuwait (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Cyprus (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Thailand (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Dominican (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malaysia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Turkey (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Dubai (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.A.R. (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
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France (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
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إتاحة لاجل

Pressured by Europeans

Canada Plans Spending to Upgrade Defense

OTTAWA, July 8 (Reuters).—Canada, after neglecting its armed forces for years, is embarking on an ambitious program to re-equip and modernize its army, air force and navy.

The move is a response to pressure from the European members of NATO, especially West Germany, who are not satisfied with the amount that Canada has spent on defense in the last decade.

But it also results from a growing feeling in Canada that the armed forces must be given better tools.

"The situation of the armed forces was really dreadful and morale was down," said Arthur Mathewson, director of defense relations in the Canadian Department of External Affairs.

"Equipment was getting better. Tanks were being kept going with wire and chewing gum," he added, referring to the army's old Centurion tanks, which were being replaced with modern West German Leopard tanks.

"We were getting bricks bats (criticism) from our European allies," Mr. Mathewson said.

Costly New Weapons
Apart from the Leopards, most of which will be used by the Canadian armored brigade stationed at Lahr, West Germany, the army is getting 360 new armored cars.

Among the most costly new weapons will be 120 to 150 planes to replace three types of fighters now used by the air force. This deal could cost up to \$2.1 billion, Defense Department sources said here. First deliveries of the new plane, which has not yet been chosen, are not expected until 1981.

The navy is getting Lockheed Orion anti-submarine aircraft, which will be called the Avroca in Canada, to replace the outdated Argus long-distance maritime patrol plane now in use.

The most ambitious of the new projects is a proposal to buy 20 warships to replace the present fleet of destroyers, many of which are 20 years old.

The new ships could cost more than \$2.5 billion. Canada also plans to upgrade its radar, communications and electronics systems. It has offered to pay about \$200 million toward a NATO fleet of flying radar stations to guard Western Europe.

Spending Record
NATO judges the defense effort of its 15 member countries by the percentage of gross na-

tional product that they spend on the military.

According to the latest statistics available at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Canada last year spent only 2 per cent of its GNP on defense.

Only Luxembourg (which has an army of 625 men) and Iceland (which has no armed forces) spent less in terms of GNP than Canada. The United States spent 5.9 per cent.

The Soviet Union spent between 11 and 12 per cent of its GNP on defense last year, according to intelligence sources.

Canadian Defense Minister Barney Danson said that the Canadian armed forces, with 78,000 personnel, must be strengthened because of the continuing Soviet military buildup.

"We would be negligent if we allowed the buildup to continue without countering with a credible deterrent," he said.

Mr. Danson said Canada had decided to strengthen its armed forces with new equipment because it had not been satisfied with the results of détente.

"There is a feeling in the population that détente has not worked," the minister said.

He said he could not believe

that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies wanted war.

"But if they know that they are going to get their nose bloodied, then they won't step over the line," he added.

To lessen its dependence on the United States, Canada last July signed an agreement with the nine-nation European Economic Community, stressing industrial cooperation and new markets.

Eight of the EEC states, including West Germany, also belong to NATO and, according to sources here, they made it clear that Canada would be diplomatically wise to strengthen its armed forces.

A senior official of the Department of External Affairs said that the Europeans had not linked an EEC agreement to modernization of the Canadian armed forces.

"But it was made clear to us that if we considered ourselves good members of NATO, we should conduct ourselves as good members of NATO," he said.

"They did this at the same time as the negotiations for the Canada-EEC agreement and we took the message."

Harassment in Buenos Aires Shuts Office of Jewish Group

By Kathleen Teltsch

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The American Jewish Committee, which operated for 29 years in Argentina, is closing its office in Buenos Aires and protesting anti-Semitism and anti-U.S. attacks against its former representatives there.

Richard Meas, the committee's chairman, announced the decision yesterday, saying that the organization felt compelled to act because of a harassment campaign against Jacobo Kovadloff, his wife and two children.

Mr. Kovadloff, whose roots in Argentina go back five generations, provided a written account of the anonymous telephone calls, letters and surveillance that led him to leave the country and come to the United States on June 28.

The nature of the harassment, Mr. Meas charged, showed that security police or other government authorities were maintaining a close watch on the Kovad-

loff family and that their lives were in danger.

Mr. Meas said that Mr. Kovadloff probably was selected as a target because of his prominence in Argentina's Jewish community, which numbers about 50,000 and is the largest in South America, or because he headed a U.S. organization. Some of the mail addressed to him had said "We don't want offices of Yankees or Jews."

The committee since 1948 has conducted a program which has among its aims combating anti-Semitism and anti-Israel propaganda and fostering good relations with the United States.

U.S. E. German Envoy
WASHINGTON, July 8 (Reuters).—President Carter today nominated David Bolen, 53, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, as the new U.S. ambassador to East Germany.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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Chief Executive	attractive	Fishing Industry Corp.	St. John's Newfoundland	Executive + administrative ability, exp. in fishing ind.	Woods, Gordon & Co., P.O. Box 253, Royal Trust Tower, Toronto, Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario M5K1J7.	The Economist 2-7-77
Top Financial Executive	\$20,000 tax free + other benefits	Large Construction Company operating in Middle-East.	Athens	At least 40 yrs. mgt. exp. in construction ind., profess. accpt. qualifications; English.	W.L. Tait Touche Ross & Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M5UJ.	The Economist 2-7-77
Gas Expert		German subsidiary of int'l oil corp.	Hamburg	Knowledge German+int'l gas market; exp. int'l supply + contract agrem. nat. energy laws. Germ., Engl., French.	Kienbaum Unternehmensberatung, Postfach 1509, 5270 Gummersbach 1, Ref. 336/1393.	F.A.Z. 2-7-77
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Senior Paper Executive	competitive	Road International Trading B.V.	Rotterdam	Top class paper man, 5 years exp. int'l paper trade.	Tom Gilmour or Nick Frise, Peed International Trading B.V., P.B. 121, Bachevorpolder, Holland.	De Telegraaf 1-7-77
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Senior Economic Analyst		Oil Service Company of Iran (OSCO).	Iran	Exp. contract evaluation (oil ind.). Degree in Econ., Account., Business Adm.; English, Farsi.	Overseas Recruitment Dept. Asiatic Petroleum Corp., One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10022.	Wall Street Journal 5-7-77
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New Moves in the Mideast

President Carter, by receiving a delegation of anxious U.S. Jews and stressing the concessions Arabs should make for peace, has restored tactical balance to his Mideast policy. He has also reduced chances for a bruising collision with Menachem Begin when the Israeli Prime Minister comes here on July 19. Mr. Begin has already turned down the Carter proposals for territorial withdrawal and a Palestinian homeland, but he will surely embrace the third element of the Carter plan and the one brought front and center by the meeting with the Jewish leaders: Arab commitment to "full diplomatic relations, an exchange of ambassadors, open communication and travel across national borders, trade, commerce, tourism, cultural exchanges and free passage of transportation."

But tactical balance, however necessary, is no end in itself. It can signify stalemate. After six months, that seems to be the condition of the Carter policy. The President has stated the elements of a comprehensive settlement and suggested ways to proceed. But Israel says no on territory and Palestine and the Arabs say no on peace. As Egypt's President Anwar Sadat puts it, "If we resurrected Jesus Christ and the Prophet Mohammed together, they would not be able to persuade Moslem or Christian Arabs to open the borders with Israel after 29 years of hatred, four wars, rivers of blood and massacres." Each side hides behind the other's rejection.

The Arabs, by flexing oil power and the specter of another war, ask Washington to impose their one-sided kind of settlement on Israel. This Mr. Carter refuses to do, as in good faith any U.S. president must.

Israelis, holding high the values they share with Americans and the allegiances they command, would prefer that the President simply relax and stand behind them and wait for the Arabs to conclude they have no alternative to accepting Israeli terms. But this Mr. Carter also refuses to do. It wouldn't work—or, at least, it would be dangerous—because Arab political dynamics make it exceedingly difficult for them to stand still indefinitely while territory they claim as their own remains under Israeli occupation.

What is the administration's way out? Arab and Israeli inability to accept his concept now is no reason for Mr. Carter to abandon it. He should leave it sitting out there and meanwhile try to put into effect some of its separate parts. These might include some of the "steps" contemplated by the last administration: further Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai and Golan, with such matching Arab concessions as an end to the state of belligerency. And a way should be sought to bring Jordan more directly into the process of determining the eventual status of its occupied West Bank.

This procedure would preserve the Carter concept but would not limit current diplomacy by any requirement that the parties first explicitly accept it. This would provide more time. It could ease tensions and nourish mutual trust by giving Arabs and Israelis part of what they want. And this, it would be reasonable to hope, might encourage further moves in tandem toward the comprehensive settlement that would really bring lasting peace to the Middle East.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. and Indochinese Refugees

U.S. doors have been virtually closed since January to Indochinese fleeing the Communist regimes of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Even temporary havens are denied them by Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, and other Asian nations because the promise of later settlement elsewhere is no longer forthcoming. About 100,000 refugees remain in limbo in Southeast Asia, mostly in Thailand, and more than 6,000 of them are barred even from leaving the small boats in which they fled from Vietnam.

After the horror of the war itself, we read only more horror stories. Japan and others are taking punitive action against vessels that try to disembark refugees they have plucked from sinking boats. Ships are ignoring SOS signals of distress from refugee craft. Fishing boats crammed with Vietnamese have been pushed away from shore in port after port. Other boats lie at anchor in harbors for months while their refugee passengers on open decks lack drinking water and subsist on rations provided by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Israel's laudable gesture in admitting some of these displaced persons dramatized the problem, but the United States bears the responsibility for organizing genuine relief.

In these circumstances, the State Department is asking presidential approval of another 15,000 emergency admissions—a bare and urgent minimum. Such an order would take care of the "boat people" and the more than 8,000 in camps in Thailand who qualified last year under highly restrictive criteria but only after a U.S. quota of 11,000 had

been filled. They are either close relatives of Indochinese already living in the United States, former employees of the United States or persons jeopardized by association with U.S. activities in Indochina.

This belated State Department proposal fails to deal with the continuing flow from Indochina of about 1,500 refugees a month. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, has urged President Carter to permit the attorney general to resume admissions under his emergency authority over the coming months, and without a specified ceiling. That is the only way the United States can meet its moral obligation to former allies and it is the only way it can pursue negotiations to persuade other countries to do more as well.

About 135,000 Indochinese were admitted to the United States in 1975. The admission of an additional 11,000 was authorized in 1976. But Rep. Joshua Ellberg, D-Pa., the unenthusiastic chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, exacted a promise from the Ford administration that any substantial new entries would be sought through legislation rather than by further use of the attorney general's emergency authority. That deal need not be considered binding on the Carter administration in view of the new circumstances. No legislation is needed, only compassion and commitment to the cause that we imposed on all Indochinese for so long.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

An Envoy's Difficulties

If Jimmy Carter decided to send a first-class career diplomat to Paris, it was not by accident or without purpose. Arthur Hartman is probably one of the high officials in the State Department with the best knowledge of Europe and France. His whole career shows that he is perfectly apt to successfully fulfill his mission.

A difficult mission, not so much because of the present climate which has become singularly easier since President Pompidou's death and, above all, since the departure of Michel Jobert from the Quai d'Orsay, but because of the menacing clouds accumulating on the horizon. Without any doubt, a sword of Damocles is hanging over Franco-American relations: It is named Concorde, an inappropriate name under the circumstances. Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet, our former ambassador to Washington, told Mr. Carter the day after his victory: "You can become the most popular of all the American presidents in France: it will be enough for you to get for Concorde the authorization to land in New York." This opinion also applies to Mr. Hartman's ambassadorship to Paris.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

Bargaining Bait?

Mr. Carter's decision not to undertake a mass production of B-1 bombers was preceded by a suspense that gave the event a somewhat spectacular character. For the

past few months, in fact, indiscretions and leaks, probably calculated, had suggested that the U.S. President was going to decide in favor of the new bomber intended to replace the old B-52s. Mr. Carter reversed the trend (favorable to the B-1) and showed himself faithful to his election-campaign statements. In July, 1976, he said that the B-1 was the very example of a program not to finance because it constituted a waste of the taxpayer's money. Unfamiliar with the ways of Congress, where he has no unconditional supporter, the President appeals to public opinion over the heads of the representatives and senators.

The President denied in his news conference that his decision might be the bait for bargaining with the Soviet leaders aimed at reaching a SALT-2 accord at last. This interpretation seems primarily intended to soothe Congress. In fact, Mr. Carter is still pursuing the "grand design," mainly inspired by his religious convictions, to ward off the specter of a nuclear war and this concern is as important as the need to economize.

The supporters of the B-1 and Congress, in this business, were caught moving in the wrong direction by Mr. Carter, who showed himself a skillful tactician. Will the Soviet leaders, who once again can verify that their American partner is an excellent stage director for his own policy, catch the ball thrown at them in this matter?

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1902

PARIS—The cases of sunstroke during the heat wave yesterday were numerous, but only one was fatal. Adolphe Bruneau, 32, fell dead when coming out of his house on the Rue de la Mairie. Another person on the Rue Montmartre was saved by a peculiar circumstance: He fell down and cut his neck on a windowpane, but the blood flowing from the cut, thickly brought the congestion to an end.

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1927

NEW YORK—Union Square today was the scene of a half-hour riot between police forces and at least 10,000 labor union sympathizers who had gathered to stage a demonstration in favor of the convicted anarchists, Sacco and Vanzetti. It seems the rioters were incited toward violence by Ben Gold, and a handful of Communists, according to eyewitness accounts.



'This Part Here About "Certain Unalienable Rights"—Why That Sounds Like Something That Could Start a Revolution.'

How to Keep the Russians Away

By George J. Keegan Jr.

WASHINGTON—By its decision to cancel production of the B-1 bomber, the Carter administration has resolved all doubt about its perception of the Soviet threat, and the character of its approach to peace and security.

The decision leaves little room for confidence and casts a pall over the future. Unfortunately, we are observing a repetition of the ignoble military unpreparedness of the 1930s.

Despite the Soviet Union's commitment to superior war-making capability, defense spending more than double that of the United States, and an imperialist aggressiveness of unprecedented scope—it appears that factors of domestic politics, budget and illusory hopefulness shall prevail over legitimate needs of national security.

It seems not to have occurred to U.S. leaders that the B-1 might also have to be used in a non-nuclear capacity to help secure the world's sea lanes and as a crisis response weapon of remarkable responsiveness, precision and survivability. Instead, we are told that an untested cruise missile requiring elaborate preprogramming against known targets is to be mated to the aging B-52 as the flying leg of a triad which may soon be rendered obsolete by breakthroughs in Soviet defense technology.

Revealed

What then has the Carter administration revealed of itself by the B-1 decision? It has signaled clearly that our persistent underestimation of the threat will continue, that our pursuit of peace and security will continue to be premised on the strange notion that if we can but assuage Soviet fear of the United States by self-imposed restraint, we may some day induce like behavior on the part of the Russians; and, that the defense of the free world will not be premised on the oldest lesson of history—namely, that to prevail in peace, one must have the means to prevail in war.

And finally, the one nation upon which the peace and security of the free world must depend has apparently opted for a continuing commitment to unilateral disarmament. Are the Russians now to judge that they are free to pursue their hegemonic interests against the cause of human rights and freedom with less fear of U.S. intervention?

Strategically, the United States is eliminating the most survivable element of the strategic triad—and the only one which has utility for nonnuclear warfare. Unless the cruise missile is mated to a manned bomber which itself can penetrate the most sophisticated of defenses, its utility will be restricted to preprogrammed retaliatory routes and targets—thus contributing little to a far more likely range of real world conflict operations.

Neutralize ICBMs

A remarkable body of evidence, which this administration has chosen to ignore, makes it clear that the Russians, with their high-energy beam research, hope to neutralize the intercontinental ballistic missile before the end of the next decade.

Similarly, the Russians have every expectation of soon rendering the oceans transparent and neutralizing the large submarine through remarkable advances in

anti-submarine technology. Yet we are proceeding willingly to put all of our deterrent eggs in fewer and fewer large underwater baskets.

Despite credible evidence that Soviet war survival, military hardening and civil defense measures have proceeded far beyond what our politicized estimates concede, the Carter administration has refused to face the reality. Our strategic missile forces lack the accuracy and yields necessary to overcome the marked survivability advantages which the Russians must now perceive they enjoy. Again, the B-1 and the stationary version of the MX missile alone are competent to deny the Russians such advantage and to redress the shocking 40-to-1 fatality exchange ratios which I believe the Russians would now enjoy in a nuclear war.

Yet we seem unconcerned that the Russians are planning soon to test more than a dozen new strategic missiles and to double the production capacity for their own version of the B-1 bomber of which more than 200 are now operational.

Potential of B-1

Practically, the B-1 has the potential of being the most effective anti-naval weapon in history. Some 40 to 50 B-1s, armed with suitable conventional warheads and guided weapons, could probably sink the entire Russian and East European fleets of major surface warships within 24 to 36 hours, day or night and in any kind of weather—a feat which today could not be accomplished by all of the free world's naval forces operating over a period of years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy has been out in half and the Russians allowed to seek virtually unopposed domination over the free world's ocean access to fuel and raw materials, and the ability to reinforce threatened overseas theaters. The B-1, but for a pittance, might allow us to redress decisively the naval balance which has long been the key to this nation's ability to export, support, and reduce by sea the burden of coping with the submarine threat.

One wonders about the intelligence advisories which counsel more restraint as a suitable response to the Soviet threat. Also, one must ask who has counseled the President against concern for Soviet developments in anti-submarine warfare, particle-beam research and civil defense—all trends which clearly portend the demise of U.S. ballistic missile forces.

Upon what hopes and by what advisers has our President been induced to believe that the now clearly hegemonic ambitions of the Soviet Union are likely to be assuaged by the elimination of the single most useful general purpose weapon system yet produced by the United States? Are we once again to tempt fate through a return to the evangelical didacticism of the Wilsonian era or the isolationism of the 1930s?

Jimmy Carter is the last President of the United States who has time remaining to assure that his successor presidents will not have had all of their options for peace mortgaged by the failures of one man to make the capital investments necessary to assure adequate safeguards against the ever-

escalating propensities of dictators to make war.

By the B-1 decision alone, the U.S. leadership has elected to turn its back on history and succumb once again—as have so many recent administrations—to dealing with the cosmetics rather than the realities of international power politics.

George J. Keegan Jr., former chief of Air Force intelligence, is executive vice-president of the United States Strategic Institute, a private organization. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

From Moscow—Curb Your Oratory

By Vladislav Trapeznikov

MOSCOW—By his commentary on the draft of the new Soviet Constitution, George Will (NYT, June 15) is above all paying tribute to the U.S. hyper-trophied sense of national superiority, about which Joseph Kraft has so aptly written recently. To follow Mr. Will's logic, the principal merit of a country's fundamental law consists in its being adopted a long time ago, which is a poorly disguised hint at the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789. For the information of Mr. Will: dozens of states, France, for example, believe, like the Soviet Union, that it is necessary in the interests of their national development to quite frequently adopt new constitutions. The reasons why a fourth Soviet constitution is needed will probably be made clearer to Mr. Will if he is reminded that 60 years have

passed and in the place of backward Russia we have now become one of the great world powers.

Right to Secede

That Mr. Will lacks an elementary knowledge of Soviet history is amply evident from his discovery of the "remarkable right" of the Union Republics to secede freely from the Soviet Union.

He is 60 years late. The right was recognized immediately after the October Revolution by the first Soviet government formed by Lenin as belonging to all the peoples of former tsarist Russia, and was promptly exercised by Poland and Finland. Ever since this right has been present in all Soviet constitutions, but the Union of Soviet Republics is none the worse for it.

As with taste, there is probably no arguing about the violations.

Judging by everything, encyclopedias on Soviet law can assure you that the unwritten and anti-legal repressions of years have more than Mr. Will's remarks all possible effect in the draft constitution, to ensure abuse of power is never. So the author's imagination describes the prisoners' derived from nothing, because the OGPU pelago just does not exist.

Mr. Will's staggering of the draft of the B constitution has, however, which no one will deny, need for "broad agreement" what rights really are.

Yet a closer look at the constitution and such included in it as guarantee including the choice of sion to one's liking, hea tion with free medical, the right to modern ho be of interest to very.

Now, for success in Be need (and this is not view of my fellow-coun would-be self-appointed uttering doubtful truths.

Mr. Trapeznikov, of B Press Agency, sent this a letter to the *NY Herald Tribune*.

Letters

Good Skate

You deserve the longest standing ovation in journalism for having framed that photograph in your front page (NYT, July 3-4). Please tell us who was the photographer and the story of how it got there. Your readers are shouting bravo! bravo! bravo! and clapping like mad.

LEOPOLDO ARAGON.

Stockholm.

Editor's Note: The UPI photographer is from Harrisburg, Pa. He caught the 12-year-old Swedish girl practicing on a skate board.

Torture Allegations

Your report (NYT, July 3) from Gaza by Bernard Edinger of Reuters raises some interesting points concerning our article of June 19, "Israel and Torture."

Some of the allegations he heard from Palestinian prisoners about Israeli interrogation techniques are similar to allegations we found—complaints that prisoners were beaten, or made to stand against a wall while they were hooded, or left manacled naked. Mr. Edinger also says, however, that "None claimed to have undergone actual torture."

This is not in the least surprising. Gaza, as Mr. Edinger observed in a paragraph deleted from your published article, has been relatively quiet since 1971.

Talk With Dayan

The Israeli Hawks Are Still Hooded

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM—Israel's ballot box revolution is not yet wholly over. Having attracted to his rightist cause the famous Gen. Moshe Dayan, Gen. Ezer Weizman, air force star and nephew of the first president, and Gen. Ariel Sharon, former Prime Minister Rabin's gun-ho military adviser, Prime Minister Begin is now trying to solder an alliance with Gen. Yigal Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change.

The socialist democracy which governed Israel since its foundation in 1948 is in the shadow (apart from the powerful trade union movement, Histadrut), Jerusalem's mayor, Teddy Kollek, is the only important elected Labor official left.

One cannot yet read the implications of this shift. Already Prof. Milton Friedman has flown over to accept an honorary degree and counsel the cause of less governmental restrictions and more free market economies. But the quintessential problem—for Israel and the world—is war or peace.

Begin is tough, durable and also lucky. He survived Soviet jails and, having been born in Polish Lithuania, was allowed to leave the Soviet Union in 1924 with an army raised by the Polish government-in-exile. He was in London after a deal with Stalin. When he got to British-mandated Palestine, Begin skipped and joined the Irgun Zvai Leumi militant Jewish movement.

Tough

Israel's new boss so far rules his prima donna generals with an iron hand. In a long talk with Dayan, the new foreign minister, Dayan stressed to me Israel's desire to improve relations with all countries—especially the United States and France. Begin goes to Washington this month, and Dayan hopes the Prime Minister will later be invited to Paris.

Acknowledging that Jerusalem distasteful Washington's use of the phrase "Palestinian homeland" for the ousted Arabs, Dayan adds quietly: "I tend to forget these things. Let's start out fresh with Begin's visit to Carter and constructive discussions. Both the United States and Israel want to push negotiations with the Arabs forward and want Washington to act as mediator. Let's prefer a comprehensive plan, not a step-by-step approach. But if we can't get the former yet, we'll try for the latter. We do want a Geneva conference as soon as possible. Let's start anew. But we don't think the formula agreed on for Geneva should be changed. Delegations should represent 'Palestinian homeland' for the ousted Arabs, Dayan adds quietly. "I tend to forget these things. Let's start out fresh with Begin's visit to Carter and constructive discussions. Both the United States and Israel want to push negotiations with the Arabs forward and want Washington to act as mediator. Let's prefer a comprehensive plan, not a step-by-step approach. But if we can't get the former yet, we'll try for the latter. We do want a Geneva conference as soon as possible. Let's start anew. But we don't think the formula agreed on for Geneva should be changed. Delegations should represent

resent 'states' like Egypt, Syria and Israel, not merely like the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Palestinian Arabs can be included in Jordan's deal, which, after all, must be on the West Bank and Jerusalem. I am hopeful and about Geneva. Both parties, of course, have different views. The Arabs want out of Jordan from all territory gained since 1967 and of a Palestinian state; if they offer only an end to hostilities, Israel says it won't accept a Palestinian state and must have real peace. A gap exists. We must close this gap. But Israel and the Arabs are prior conditions before talking. I think this will see a Geneva conference as long as the Arabs there is a possibility of a settlement politically, not merely."

Cost of War

Dayan stresses the cost of modern war, saying Germany had 1,000 to 1,500,000,000. The Arabs lost 2.5 million. Syria alone lost a force of 100,000. The cost of fighting would be even today he says the oil publicly on behalf of the Cabinet in 1967 (which Begin) to abandon Sinai Golan Heights in exchange for no longer stands. Have to negotiate," he says. An unwritten partial accord with Arab groups: "I, bridges" deal with Jordan Canal cargo-for-trade with Egypt, arrangement West Bank and Gaza Sh governed from Jerusalem. All arrangements will people, not the state." Lebanon.

Limited Deal

For Dayan it is no work out limited deal, but an overall true peace treaty is preferable. He says "How much territory traded in exchange for peace? Maybe there can be some territory for us. This is the heart of the matter. I have not discussed far in any leader's view to yield the West Bank Jerusalem, which involves political administration. gious control of shrine says the Jerusalem quest not be settled until agreement on a formal entire West Bank."

هناك امر لاجل

IN PARIS

Robert Motherwell—A Survivor

by Michael Gibson

July 8 (UPT)—Robert Motherwell is being honored with a large retrospective exhibition of his work at the Musée Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 Avenue du Président Franklin D. Roosevelt) from Sept. 20 to Oct. 10.

Motherwell, who is now 62, was one of the group of artists generally referred to as the abstract expressionists (Gothardt Newman and David Smith were among his closest friends), and he modestly points out that he is one of the rare ones of that "generation" as a painter of the abstract.

But he is not, in fact, a survivor. He is a man who has a lot of interesting things to say about art, life, and about his experience, which have now become a story—and he says it all in a quiet, thoughtful, and occasionally humorous way.

Surprisingly, Motherwell, 60, he was then 25, he was studying at Columbia when he was introduced to the French by a friend, a young man named Robert Rauschenberg, who was then a student at the New York School of Art.

He was then, in fact, a young man who was studying at Columbia when he was introduced to the French by a friend, a young man named Robert Rauschenberg, who was then a student at the New York School of Art.



Robert Motherwell

a cultural movement, were interested in the whole range of intellectual endeavors. And my own feeling, coming from the university world and looking at the painting scene, was that Americans were technically very competent but that there really was no profound creative principle.

"For example, Gorki, who was a great technician as any painter of this century, and who seemed very modern for an American painter, at one time made the wisecrack that he simply saw 'Gorki's' as a technical exercise. He said, 'So what? In 1933, let's say, he would be painting Picasso's of 1931. And it was obvious that it wasn't a question of an inability to paint, or any technical or even human limitations. The problem was to find a point of attack.'

Motherwell's interest was to find a principle that everyone could use in his own way. He explained this to Gorki and Pollock and Basquiat and several others, and also wanted to tell Hans Hofmann about it. "I realize now what this implied: the fact that I, in my innocence and in my twenties, would dare explain to a painter nearly 30 what he should do. But, fortunately,

or unfortunately, Pollock got so drunk before we got to the point that Hofmann and I had to carry him home, physically.

"You see, the surrealists did not have a problem that we did. Great painting existed in Europe so that they were perfectly capable, without being barbarians, of using psychic automatism to destroy painting in the interests of a philosophy. But we were in a position that we wanted to create a painting."

Motherwell himself uses "automatism" as a sort of literary discipline of the soul and arm. He considers that a respect for the essential character of the medium is of primary importance.

Dall Approach

"Paper, paint, ink, crayons," he says, "have peculiar qualities of their own, and what interests me is art that, so to speak, uses them in their most natural manner. The Dall approach is to convert these materials into a language. The imagery does not grow out of the materials. And in that sense, in his process of painting, there is basically nothing he can discover in the act of painting. In fact, it has often struck me how tedious the act of painting must be to somebody who paints in that more illustrative way, filling in a drapery or putting a highlight on a doorknob."

Somebody observed that, on the other hand, an artist producing representational works, like Goya in his black paintings, does not convey any sense of boredom but rather of creative enthusiasm. Motherwell agrees.

"That is because he makes his images out of paint in the sense that I mean it. When I was very young I instinctively liked the last paintings of most painters that I admired, such as Goya, Rembrandt or Titian, and in all of them I immediately saw what I am talking about happens. The pictures are more and more made



"Samurai No. 5" (1974), acrylic on cardboard by Robert Motherwell—in Paris exhibition.

out of the actual application of paint, whereas in the beginning it is more a rendering. And the whole process of development consists in moving away from this sort of rendering and moving to a manner in which the paint itself is turned into the image.

"Somebody once said to me that what he liked about painting was that he had a desire to eat it.

Certainly one has no desire to eat a Dall or a Vermeer. But, using this crude metaphor, there are parts of a Rembrandt or a Goya that one could eat. They are so... not 'delicious' but so material.

"In fact, when I'm surrounded by paint, buckets of it, I sometimes have an irrational impulse to drink some of it!"

ART MARKET: The Success of a Real Private Collection

by Steven Mehlman

July 8 (UPT)—Last night at Sotheby's, the auctioneers' professionals to be under that peculiar "rich only a real private on will cast.

GC NORMANDIE
UGC ODEON
IN FRENCH
ENGLISH SUBTITLES



THE MAN WHO LOVED LOVE
A Film by FRANÇOIS TRUFFAUT

When part of the collection of old-master drawings formed by the late C. Robert Budoff was laid on the block, the enthusiastic bidding reminded one of the good old reckless days when the market seemed headed for an everlasting ascent.

Some special factors further accounted for the success. First, the personality of the collector. A dentist by profession, he was one of those art lovers who become so wrapped up in their pursuit that they become scholars in their own right. In fact, they leave the scholar far behind by adding to abstract knowledge the flair of a hunter. Rudolf knew everybody who mattered in the field of old-master drawings, from academic circles to the art trade. An enthusiast by nature, he was generous with his own knowledge and had shown his drawings to the leading figures of London's artistic community, which is by far the most effective kind of advertising a collector can get. A second remarkable factor, which helped the sale was the presence of a large number of drawings (32) by a single master, Venetian painter Jacopo Palma il Giovane, Palma the Younger. Such consistency is rare, even among great collectors. It would be hard to find on the market another grouping of so many drawings by a single 16th-century

artist of the Venetian school—Palma was born in Venice in 1544 and died there in 1628, bridging the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque. The sheer number of works by one artist puts each one in its proper perspective by highlighting the brilliant development of his style. Sotheby's played up this group by finding the right scholar and entrusting her with the preparation of the catalogue, an unusual step for auctioneers, who do not normally commission outsiders.

Stefania Mason Rinaldi, who teaches art history at Padua University, is the specialist on the artist, on whom she has contributed several significant essays. If there were such a prize as the year's best auction catalogue, she would get it. The catalogue makes an important contribution to the subject with several discoveries. For example, a marvelously lively study of a bearded man in black and white chalk, exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1933 as a Titian, is shown beyond doubt to be a preparatory sketch for one of the figures painted on the dome of the cathedral at Salò. Moreover, as the commission contracts are now published, this pins down the date of the sketch to the years 1603-1605, when the work was carried out. The 30.4 by 17.8-centimeter drawing was bought by Cohnaghi's of London for £1,760. In another case of even greater interest, a brilliant sketch, quickly done in nervous, almost doodling strokes, is identified as a first idea for an important painting by Palma, "Christ at the Pool of Bethesda," which was sold at Christie's in April 1975. The central composition in dark pen strokes is identical, but that alone might not be enough. What strikes is the combination of a three-quarter sketch and profile of an old man's face that appears in the finished painting as a draped apostle watching Christ. The price, £660, shows that great drawings can still be within the reach of moderately affluent buyers.

Sketch for Fresco
Perhaps the most interesting discovery was the identification of a preparatory study in pen and brown ink and wash over black chalk. The marvelous sketch shows an archangel set against a huge halo, hovering, sword in hand, over figures that seem to have been thrown on the ground as if by surprise. One small inscription from the hand of Palma, who naturally did not sign such sketches, saying "Made at Candiana," allowed the scholar to identify the project: Palma is known to have painted a fresco on the ceiling at the church for the fathers of Candiana, in Padua. His subject was the apparition of St. Michael to some devotees—and that sketch is clearly it. It is all that remains of Palma's fresco, the church having been destroyed. The sketch sold for £1,550. To outsiders who were interested in the art rather than buying, the most significant revelation that came out of the auction was perhaps the gradual process of emancipation of an artist who started out as an admirer of

Tintoretto and turned, in maturity, to a different art form, anticipating the later realism of northern Europe. We know from many sources that Palma the Younger copied many of Tintoretto's works but few such drawings have survived. Here at the sale there was a sheet of studies after the "Golden Calf" and the "Last Judgment," both in a church in Venice. They are so close to Tintoretto's work that in 1880, the sheet of studies was actually sold as Tintoretto's work, as were several other now undisputed drawings of his. The change for Palma the Younger came in the early 17th century. The most fascinating document in the sale is a

sheet of studies—sold for £506—of torsos, limbs and faces inspired by an album of engraved plates, published in 1611 as a manual of postures and expressions. On the verso are further sketches covered by the text of a letter written by Palma to a friend in which he mentions his quest for truth and his anxiety to discover the new styles that were developing in Rome—a trip he never came to make. Far away from the Caravaggesque movement, then in full swing, the new concerns of the time were strong enough to contaminate a Venetian and affect his style. Like all great men in an age of transition, he had independently foreseen the future.

LONDON GALLERIES

Summer Exhibition, Gerald M. Norman Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, no closing date.
This gallery, specializing in early English watercolorists and drawings, has mounted an exhibition of more than 80 works, including choice examples of Benjamin Barker ("Stormy Weather" composition 1821), Thomas Wansley ("Ruins by a Lake"), John Varley ("Barnborough Castle"), J.B. Price ("Moonlight Scene"), small groups of works by both David Cox and J.M. and by Joseph Nash, and a large selection of small Irish landscapes of the late 18th century by George Arthur Gaske.

Sean Clafferty, Alvin Gallery, 9-10 Grosvenor Street, London W.1, to July 15.
Clafferty, who trained as a silversmith before becoming a sculptor, in a curious way brings the former talent to bear on his enormous, unique works in phosphor bronze. The theme of this show is the horse, but treated in the fantastic fashion of the Ming bronze or the baroque

carving, rather than in the smooth literalness of horse portraiture. A great quality of his sculpture, especially evidenced in this show, is that it works equally well on miniature or gigantic scales.

Master Paintings: Recent Acquisitions, Thomas Agnew & Sons, 43 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to July 21.
If there were any doubt that London is the center of the international art market, this exhibition would alone dispel it. In an exhibition of 53 recent purchases, one of the best Van Dyck portraits ever painted is flanked on the one side by Poussin's "Flight into Egypt" and on the other by Basso's magnificent "Adoration of the Magi." Other especially fine works include a Crucifixion by the 15th-century Sienese Giovanni di Paolo, the portrait of Giulio Romano by Titian, a large and beautiful Swiss landscape by the early Turner, a splendidly mannered piece by Bernard van Orley (1498-1541) and Clouet's full-length portrait of Charles IX of France.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.
During the next three weeks there will be five major jazz festivals in Europe: Nice, Antibes and Aix-en-Provence in France; Beaulieu in England; and the North Sea Festival at The Hague and Scheveningen in the Netherlands. Many of the same musicians, singers and dancers will be appearing in several of the festivals, so a check of the programs and dates of appearance is advisable.

NICE, France (to July 17)—There is such a large number of performers featured in the Jardins de Cimiez that a complete listing is impossible, but a small sample includes Count Basie, Thad Jones-Mel Lewis, Dave Brubeck, Benny Carter, Dixie Gillespie, Cab Calloway, John Lewis, Clark Terry, Arnett Cobb, Joe Venuti, Tony Scott, Jimmy Slyde, Slim Stewart, Joe Williams, Earl Hines, Joe Turner, Teddy Wilson, Muddy Waters, Carrie Smith, Bud Johnson and Major Holley. The whole show is presented by George Wein and the Newport Jazz Festival and Simone Gintre.

BEAULIEU, England (July 9-10)—Many English jazzmen will be featured here, plus, among others, Zoot Sims, Teddy Wilson, Dixie Gillespie and Stan Tracey.

THE HAGUE and SCHEVENINGEN (July 15-17)—Ella Fitzgerald, Charles Mingus, Tommy Flanagan, Max Roach, Anthony

SHARPS AND FLATS

Braxton, Maynard Ferguson, Chris Barber, Count Basie, The Stars of Faith, Archie Shepp, Toots Thielemans, Beryl Bryden, Oscar Peterson, Nina Simone, Art Blakey, Horace Silver, Milt Jackson, Dexter Gordon, Slide Hampton and Phil Woods.

ANTIBES—JUAN LES PINS (July 16-24)—Jimmy Smith, Carmen McRae, Stan Getz, Cecil Taylor, Mal Waldron, among others.

SALON DE PROVENCE (July 18-22)—This small community near Aix-en-Provence will feature Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Cab Calloway, Oscar Peterson.

PARIS—Max Roach will be featured at the Campagne Première July 11-16 at 10 p.m.

GENEVA—Johnny Hallyday will give a concert at the Patinoire des Vernets July 12 at 8:30 p.m.

TEL-AVIV—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the November night club through the month of August. It is the group's 37th year in show business, under the leadership of bass-baritone Lee Gaines.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Da Doo Ron Ron" by Sherry and the 4-101s, and in Britain "So You Win Again" by Hot Chocolate.
FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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THE HAGUE and SCHEVENINGEN (July 15-17)—Ella Fitzgerald, Charles Mingus, Tommy Flanagan, Max Roach, Anthony

THEATER IN LONDON

Superb 'Midsummer Night's Dream'

By John Walker

LONDON, July 8 (UPT)—The Royal Shakespeare Company's current season at the Aldwych Theatre, mainly of plays seen at Stratford-on-Avon last year, is a marvel and a delight. There is so much care and intelligence at work, achieving productions of rare quality.

John Barton's treatment of "Much Ado About Nothing" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" are both marked by a high playfulness, a quality that acknowledges the darker aspects of the plays but still emphasizes their harmonious resolutions. A compassionate humanity triumphs in both.

In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," though, it is the fairy world, and in particular the fairy king, Oberon, who dominates. Excellently played by Patrick Stewart, looking in his jowly and headband, a little like the last of the Mohicans, Oberon emerges as an early version of Prospero, a master magician tiring of the games he plays with lesser beings.

The fairies here are not romantic or even beneficent figures. They are nearer to nightmare creatures of the unconscious, grotesque and deformed goblins that swim just out of the sight of man. They are savage and tricky figures and it is the humans who seem the enchanted ones, living in a world easily transposed by the power of love.

Barton's production is the first by the company since Peter Brook's celebrated version. If it is

not the revelation that the earlier production was, it is still a superb treatment that again raises the play from its generally lowly position among Shakespeare's works, revealing it to be a complex and powerful work, emotionally disturbing.

It is also an extremely funny production. Barton has invented some delightful moments for Bottom that are brilliantly performed by Richard Griffiths, who has the elephantine delicacy, the slow, perfect timing and sense of self of an Oliver Hardy. His attempt, while acting the suicidal Pyramus, to stab himself is hilarious.

Bottom and his friends are given a sort of dignity denied to the lovers, who are treated as the stock characters they are, and played broadly for laughs, particularly by Marilyn Gaisworthy as an eyelash-fluttering, doll-like Helena.

John Napier's designs, including a lovely visual joke for Snug's attempt as a lion, and John Ward's lighting add a little visual delight to the Aldwych's permanent staging of Shakespearean productions, which is both ugly and pointless.

But some of the actors only just reach an acceptable standard, which I could forgive if they would not mangle the verse. It is only fair to add that the Royal Shakespeare Company is giving opportunities to some fine new talent.

At Her Majesty's, Terence Rattigan's "Cause Celebre" is a solid

and entertaining play based on a sensational murder case in the 1930s, in which a middle-aged woman and her young lover, who had been hired as an odd-job man, were accused of killing her elderly husband.

Rattigan's interest is in the character of the woman, Alma Rattenbury, rather than in the courtroom drama itself, although he does not ignore the obvious dramatic fun to be got from a cunning, exhibitionistic defending counsel exhibiting a stern and humorless prosecutor.

He contrasts her exuberance and sexual generosity to the meager qualities of a woman juror, whose fear and dislike of sex has driven her husband away from her and alienated her son. While the first is condemned by society, the second is praised.

The play's fragmented style, told mainly in flashback, is sometimes confusing under Robi Modley's direction and is not helped by Adrian Vaux's set, which consists of a courtroom with a corner of armchairs in the front and a bed in the back.

But Rattigan writes some individually effective scenes, especially a confrontation between Alma Rattenbury and her young son, staged by her lawyer in order to persuade her to stop shielding her lover. Glynn Johns in the role is at his best in such moments, facing up to her own isolation but less successful in persuading us that she is a lady beautiful. As her lawyer, Kenneth Griffith is marvelously exuberant.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN

Tippett Explores Theme of Conflict

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, July 8 (UPT)—Everyone must be in wholehearted sympathy with the import of Sir Michael Tippett's fourth opera, "The Icebreak." which had its premiere at Covent Garden last night. It concerns the wars arising from the conflicts in our society leading to tensions between groups, between individuals, and it proposes that only out of such confrontation can arise true understanding between opposing and seemingly irreconcilable ideas and persons.

In the opera, East is set against West (implicitly but never overtly the Soviet Union and the United States), black against white (although the fight, when it comes, is in generalized rather than specific terms), youth against age, the individual against the mob.

The symbol for resolving all these disputes is the Icebreak of the title, an idea received by Tippett from Stravinsky, who had a vivid childhood memory of the violent Russian spring, when in a brief hour it seemed that the whole earth was cracking. Well, the music of Tippett's three acts runs for little more than an hour, too, during which the long-imprisoned Edgar Lev is reunited with his wife, Nadia, in the West, loses his through death, becomes reconciled to his son, Yuri, who is himself something of a dropout from society.

Yuri's girlfriend, Gayle, becomes infatuated with the black hero figure Olympion, whom she

sees as god or devil. Both are killed in the second-act shoot-out between the races, but as Tippett has put it: "It's possible that one such figure [Yuri] might have his bones mended, and so forth, and be born again as the ice breaks..." And that is seconded by the question from Yuri that stands at the head of the score: "Brother humans, who will live after us, do not harden your hearts against us."

Message of Rebirth

Thus, in what he has told us is his last stage work, Tippett is carrying on and broadening the theme of his previous operas, to find some kind of message of rebirth in the personal and public arguments and discords that surround us, and to convey it in music that is also personal and public. His own libretto is, as has been the case in the past, full of quasi-trendy language, rather as if the country squire was trying desperately to be up to date, but it also has much more likeable overtones of poetry and above all, sympathy with the characters.

The music is of a complexity typical of Tippett's more involved scores. Swirling counterpoints mirror the whirling, wild crowds on stage. Then suddenly the orchestra shades away to almost nothing, to a solitary flute, or to a solo cello in dialogue with a solo violin as one of the characters muses on his, or the general, predicament. By the most moving of these is for the black nurse Hannah, "Stranger and darker, deeper into myself," which

is Tippett at his most compelling. It was touchingly sung by Beverly Vaughan, a mezzo of promise.

If, in spite of these moments of profound contemplation, one remains obstinately outside the drama, that may be because Tippett's people remain too much symbols, too little individuals. This is particularly true of Lev, who has little to do but stand and look outraged or miserable, which, incidentally, John Shirley-Quirk does very well.

Tom McDonnell's Yuri is another, rather one-dimensional character. Heather Harper's Nadia, full of grief and sadness, is more compelling, and Josephine Barrow does what she can for the ludicrously caricatured Gayle. Clyde Walker had none of the charisma needed for the Muhammad Ali-like Olympion. Enunciation was poor all round. Some of the blame for this lack of commitment must lie with Sam Womack, the producer, and Walter Raines, the choreographer, who have stylized and regimented what happens on stage far too much. The designs of Ralph Koltz, anonymously fiercer, are busy and distracting.

For conductor Colin Davis, to whom the opera is dedicated, and the orchestra, there should be nothing but praise. The effect of the orchestra's vital contribution is by turns incisive and sympathetic, but nothing that happened all evening was as involving as the curtain call for the composer at the end of the first act, wholly ending figure acknowledging the applause.

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THE TIME AND THE DAY
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THE MONTH AND THE DATE
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As you'd expect, Seiko was the one to create a Multi-Mode LC Digital in which all four modes can function simultaneously. Seiko's dedication to technology makes this watch possible in a surprisingly compact case. Seiko's concern with human engineering makes it the easiest multi-mode quartz watch to operate. Naturally, it has

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Someday all watches will be made this way.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 8[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

1011, 1012, 1013

International
Stock Indexes

Stock	Prev.	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	101.50	101.40	101.30	101.30
Bombay	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00
Frankfurt	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00
London	443.00	443.00	443.00	443.00
London 300	253.00	253.00	253.00	253.00
Madrid	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Paris	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Stockholm	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00
Tokyo	503.00	503.00	503.00	503.00
Winnipeg	207.00	207.00	207.00	207.00
Zurich	207.00	207.00	207.00	207.00

Market Summary
NYSE Most Active

Stock	Prev.	High	Low	Close
IBM	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
AT&T	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
GE	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
General Electric	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
IBM	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
AT&T	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
GE	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
General Electric	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

Standard & Poor's
NYSE Index

Index	Prev.	High	Low	Close
NYSE	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
NYSE	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
NYSE	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
NYSE	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local)

Market	Index	Prev.	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30
Bombay	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00
Frankfurt	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00
London	443.00	443.00	443.00	443.00	443.00
London 300	253.00	253.00	253.00	253.00	253.00
Madrid	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Paris	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Stockholm	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00
Tokyo	503.00	503.00	503.00	503.00	503.00
Winnipeg	207.00	207.00	207.00	207.00	207.00
Zurich	207.00	207.00	207.00	207.00	207.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Price	Volume
IBM	115.00	100
AT&T	44.00	50
GE	30.00	20
Westinghouse	25.00	10
General Electric	25.00	10
IBM	115.00	100
AT&T	44.00	50
GE	30.00	20
Westinghouse	25.00	10
General Electric	25.00	10

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The undersigned announces that as from July 1st, 1977, at K&S Associates N.V. Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. of No. 9 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" in the CDB's Hitachi Ltd., each rep. 500 shares will be payable with Div. 11.75 net, per share, after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 225 = Dfls. 2.08 per share.

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19. To expedite a delivery.

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"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Prev.	High	Low	Close
IBM	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
AT&T	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
GE	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
General Electric	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

Montreal Stocks

Stock	Prev.	High	Low	Close
IBM	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
AT&T	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
GE	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
General Electric	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	2.25
French Franc	6.55
German Mark	3.36
Japanese Yen	108.00
Swiss Franc	2.00
Canadian Dollar	0.70
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.45
South African Rand	2.00
Indian Rupee	47.50
Pakistani Rupee	10.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	15.00
Thai Baht	50.00
Singapore Dollar	1.35
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36
Indonesian Rupiah	1678.00
Philippine Peso	46.00
Thai Baht	50.00
Singapore Dollar	1.35
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36
Indonesian Rupiah	1678.00
Philippine Peso	46.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
US Treasury	100.00
UK Government	95.00
French Government	102.00
German Government	101.00
Japanese Government	103.00
Swiss Government	100.00
Canadian Government	98.00
Australian Government	99.00
New Zealand Government	97.00
South African Government	96.00
Indian Government	94.00
Pakistani Government	93.00
Sri Lankan Government	92.00
Thai Government	91.00
Singapore Government	90.00
Malaysian Government	89.00
Indonesian Government	88.00
Philippine Government	87.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	Price
IBM	115.00
AT&T	44.00
GE	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00
General Electric	25.00
IBM	115.00
AT&T	44.00
GE	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00
General Electric	25.00

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 8

Stock	Prev.	High	Low	Close
IBM	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
AT&T	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
GE	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
General Electric	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.25
Corn	1.10
Soybeans	1.30
Cotton	1.40
Gold	150.00
Silver	10.00
Oil	1.50
Natural Gas	1.20
Coal	1.10
Iron Ore	1.30
Copper	1.40
Aluminum	1.50
Zinc	1.60
Nickel	1.70
Lead	1.80
Tin	1.90
Platinum	2.00
Palladium	2.10
Rhodium	2.20
Iridium	2.30
Osmium	2.40
Ruthenium	2.50
Rhenium	2.60
Vanadium	2.70
Chromium	2.80
Manganese	2.90
Iron	3.00
Cobalt	3.10
Niobium	3.20
Molybdenum	3.30
Strontium	3.40
Zirconium	3.50
Yttrium	3.60
Barium	3.70
Lanthanum	3.80
Cerium	3.90
Praseodymium	4.00
Neodymium	4.10
Europium	4.20
Gadolinium	4.30
Terbium	4.40
Dysprosium	4.50
Ytterbium	4.60
Lutetium	4.70
Hafnium	4.80
Tantalum	4.90
Tungsten	5.00
Rhenium	5.10
Osmium	5.20
Iridium	5.30
Rhodium	5.40
Palladium	5.50
Platinum	5.60
Gold	5.70
Silver	5.80
Copper	5.90
Aluminum	6.00
Zinc	6.10
Nickel	6.20
Lead	6.30
Tin	6.40
Antimony	6.50
Bismuth	6.60
Mercury	6.70
Thallium	6.80
Lead	6.90
Tin	7.00
Antimony	7.10
Bismuth	7.20
Mercury	7.30
Thallium	7.40
Lead	7.50
Tin	7.60
Antimony	7.70
Bismuth	7.80
Mercury	7.90
Thallium	8.00

London Metals Market

Metal	Price
Gold	150.00
Silver	10.00
Copper	1.40
Aluminum	1.50
Zinc	1.60
Nickel	1.70
Lead	1.80
Tin	1.90
Platinum	2.00
Palladium	2.10
Rhodium	2.20
Iridium	2.30
Osmium	2.40
Ruthenium	2.50
Rhenium	2.60
Vanadium	2.70
Chromium	2.80
Manganese	2.90
Iron	3.00
Cobalt	3.10
Niobium	3.20
Molybdenum	3.30
Strontium	3.40
Zirconium	3.50
Yttrium	3.60
Barium	3.70
Lanthanum	3.80
Cerium	3.90
Praseodymium	4.00
Neodymium	4.10
Europium	4.20
Gadolinium	4.30
Terbium	4.40
Dysprosium	4.50
Ytterbium	4.60
Lutetium	4.70
Hafnium	4.80
Tantalum	4.90
Tungsten	5.00
Rhenium	5.10
Osmium	5.20
Iridium	5.30
Rhodium	5.40
Palladium	5.50
Platinum	5.60
Gold	5.70
Silver	5.80
Copper	5.90
Aluminum	6.00
Zinc	6.10
Nickel	6.20
Lead	6.30
Tin	6.40
Antimony	6.50
Bismuth	6.60
Mercury	6.70
Thallium	6.80
Lead	6.90
Tin	7.00
Antimony	7.10
Bismuth	7.20
Mercury	7.30
Thallium	7.40
Lead	7.50
Tin	7.60
Antimony	7.70
Bismuth	7.80
Mercury	7.90
Thallium	8.00

Friday's New Highs and

Stock	Price
IBM	115.00
AT&T	44.00
GE	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00
General Electric	25.00
IBM	115.00
AT&T	44.00
GE	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00
General Electric	25.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.25
Corn	1.10
Soybeans	1.30
Cotton	1.40
Gold	150.00
Silver	10.00
Oil	1.50
Natural Gas	1.20
Coal	1.10
Iron Ore	1.30
Copper	1.40
Aluminum	1.50
Zinc	1.60
Nickel	1.70
Lead	1.80
Tin	1.90
Platinum	2.00
Palladium	2.10
Rhodium	2.20
Iridium	2.30
Osmium	2.40
Ruthenium	2.50
Rhenium	2.60
Vanadium	2.70
Chromium	2.80
Manganese	2.90
Iron	3.00
Cobalt	3.10
Niobium	3.20
Molybdenum	3.30
Strontium	3.40
Zirconium	3.50
Yttrium	3.60
Barium	3.70
Lanthanum	3.80
Cerium	3.90
Praseodymium	4.00
Neodymium	4.10
Europium	4.20
Gadolinium	4.30
Terbium	4.40
Dysprosium	4.50
Ytterbium	4.60
Lutetium	4.70
Hafnium	4.80
Tantalum	4.90
Tungsten	5.00
Rhenium	5.10
Osmium	5.20
Iridium	5.30
Rhodium	5.40
Palladium	5.50
Platinum	5.60
Gold	5.70
Silver	5.80
Copper	5.90
Aluminum	6.00
Zinc	6.10
Nickel	6.20
Lead	6.30
Tin	6.40
Antimony	6.50
Bismuth	6.60
Mercury	6.70
Thallium	6.80
Lead	6.90
Tin	7.00
Antimony	7.10
Bismuth	7.20
Mercury	7.30
Thallium	7.40
Lead	7.50
Tin	7.60
Antimony	7.70
Bismuth	7.80
Mercury	7.90
Thallium	8.00

London Metals Market

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Dollar Drifts Lower; Japanese Give Support

PARIS, July 8 (AP-DJ)—The dollar drifted lower against the Swiss franc today in a mild sell-off, as Japanese central banks again did not lend the U.S. any significant support.

The dollar had been steady for the day and even posted a small gain against the Swiss franc and yen. But when the Japanese Bank of Japan announced it would not lend the U.S. any significant support, the dollar drifted lower.

The dollar opened at 264.55 yen, down from 264.45 yesterday, despite heavy intervention by the Bank of Japan.

This is the first time in several weeks the central bank has intervened at such a large scale, estimated at over \$200 million, reflecting an apparent determination to keep the dollar steady at about 265 yen at least until Sunday's upper house election is over.

The dollar opened at 264.55 yen after weakness overseas and the central bank began buying dollars in the first hour of trading, sending it to a high of 264.50 yen. In the afternoon, the dollar was allowed to drift down to about 264.40 yen before the authorities again intervened to boost it back toward 265 yen.

Ministers Meet

LAUSANNE, July 8 (Reuters).—Central banks have only needed to intervene in a small way on the foreign exchange markets as the fall in the dollar has not been too serious up to now, West German Finance Minister Hans Eppel told a press conference here today.

Mr. Eppel, who is here for talks with his Austrian and Swiss colleagues, said market conditions had not been erratic.

He said the movement of the dollar appeared due to the U.S. trade and payments deficits. In principle, he said Germany looks unfavorably on the U.S. deficit since the world does not need this extra liquidity.

If the deficit continues, there is a danger of additional inflationary pressures, he said.

Commenting on the deutsche mark, Mr. Eppel said exchange rate movements inevitably depend on the underlying economic situation. He said Germany would not like to see too fast an appreciation of the mark.

Mr. Eppel, together with Swiss Finance Minister Georges-Armand Chavallat and Austrian Finance Minister Hans Eppel, agreed that their respective exchange rates with the other two currencies were basically right.

Mr. Chavallat said that the position of the franc vis-à-vis the schilling and the mark has now normalized partly due to cooperation between the respective authorities.

In a joint communiqué on their annual exchange of views, the ministers said that the three countries show satisfactory economic growth trends.

U.K. Falls 1st Quarter

PARIS, July 8 (AP-DJ)—British economists now believe a nation is poised on the edge of getting inflation under a next 12 months can be expected.

One reason for optimism is the latest personal statistics, which showed that Britain's rate of inflation is likely to decelerate soon to a current level of over 17 percent annually.

But one caveat economists are making is the danger of an explosion. If wages are not kept under control, the pay-restraint policy enacted at the end of the month, the rate of inflation is unlikely to abate, they say.

Personal disposable income after taking into account consumer prices and tax payments fell about 1 percent in the first quarter of 1976, the fourth quarter of 1976, the Statistics Office said.

The first quarter figure of 78 billion, seasonally adjusted, was 3.25 percent below earlier.

Reason for the decline, consumer prices (were) "rose rapidly than personal income during the period," the report said. Personal disposable income, after taxes, rose 5 percent in the first quarter, or an annual rate of 10 percent. But over the quarter, prices rose 4.5 percent, or an annual rate of 18.4 percent, against the backdrop of deceleration in the growth money supply and the year of the pound since beginning of the year, all in real income gives indications that inflation is being kept under control.

There are signs that Britain's rate will slow down to 13 percent by the end of the year, said Kevin Paken, an economist at American Bankers Trust, New York, who said the last-ditch talks with the trades unions, continuation of moderation demands and maintenance of the 12-month interval in wage settlements as an element in the drive to the rate of inflation.

EC to Start Restricting Textile Imports Next Week

PARIS, July 8 (AP-DJ)—The European Community measures to protect common market textile industry against imports of certain textile products will be in force next week by the Commission, a spokesman said.

The measures are aimed at increasing imports of yarn, men's shirts and blouses as well as T-shirts and replacing national trade restrictions applied by the Commission.

The commission had previously said it would seek import controls for these products in all countries with foreign trade agreements in the Mediterranean, East Asia and America.

The spokesman said the affected would be "merely" by the commission the measures. He implied

9-Month Gain in Soybeans Virtually Erased in 3 Months

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP-DJ)—The price of the July 1977 soybean futures contract is some 30 cents a bushel away from reaching a new low.

If that decline materializes in the next day or so, prices will have dropped further in the 2 1/2 months since April 23 than they rose in the nearly nine months before then. The 40 percent drop has been a rude shock to the many traders who thought soybeans were worth as much as \$10.84 a bushel, but analysts have a ready explanation: misjudgment abounded.

"The average guy in the market is usually a little behind times," says a broker, Oliver Etkin, "and for a long time you couldn't find anyone who was bearish on beans."

"We're really talking about the whole 1976-1977 marketing year, and the key is soybean meal," says Thomas Hieronymus, a University of Illinois agricultural economist. "We used to see for months that the six-month rate that the smaller supplies wouldn't allow for the whole year. Prices (both for meal and for the soybeans from which it is made) had to go up, but they were slow about it. Then they overshot. Now we're adjusting and again, probably going too far."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Toyota Expects Record Profit

Toyota Motor Co. expects to report record net profit of over 100 billion yen (about \$377 million) and sales of 2.2 trillion yen for the year ended June 30, compared with 99.56 billion and 1.89 trillion yen, respectively, in the previous year. Toyota attributes the better-than-expected performance to increased vehicle sales in the second half, which rose to 1.35 million units from the original target of 1.3 million. Although domestic vehicle sales fell to 1.35 million units from 1.4 million the previous year, exports rose to 1.37 million from 1.06 million units.

Dow Chemical Sees Flat Earnings

Dow Chemical expects second-quarter earnings to be about the same as the year-earlier 94 cents a share, despite a 10-percentage rise in sales from the \$1.29 billion in the 1976 period. For the first half, earnings will be up about 4 percent and sales up 11 percent from a year earlier, the company forecasts. On the outlook for all of 1977, Dow says that "there is still the possibility that circumstances could change for the better," but adds that "if they do not, we expect our earnings to be about flat compared to 1976." It says the increase in first-half profits was restrained by additional interest, depreciation and start-up expenses associated with its worldwide expansion program.

Morocco Rescues Casocem

The Moroccan Phosphate Authority (OCP) intends to become the main shareholder of Casocem, one of the world's major carriers of liquefied gas, and thus pull it out of its present financial difficulties. Under the terms of the agreement, Casocem's capital is to be raised by 75 million French francs to 210 million francs (about \$43 million), with OCP putting up 30 million francs. Alstom-Atlantique is to put up 16 million francs and Châtelier de la Ciotat 3 million francs. The remaining 21 million francs will be put up by other stockholders.

French Agriculture a Solid Moneymaker

By Jonathan Kandell

CANAPLES, France (NYT)—When Jean Gaffet inherited his 120-acre farm almost a generation ago, he cast a cold, hard look at his holdings—"the land, some animals, a tractor and that was about it"—and decided he would have to reorganize things drastically if he was going to carve out a better living than his parents had.

Mr. Gaffet convinced his closest neighbor, who had similar holdings and problems, that they should form a cooperative to produce and market their goods while keeping individual titles to their land. As the years went by, three other partners were brought in. Today, Mr. Gaffet and his associates run a profitable cooperative farm system embracing some 600 acres, with dairy cows, pigs, wheat and sugar beets. They and their wives pursue

their specialized tasks, draw salaries from the cooperative's income and reinvest remaining profits.

Mr. Gaffet—whether wearing a business suit to meet his clients or overalls to chase his cows—hardly the traditional image of a French farmer.

But a good many rural Frenchmen can no longer pass for the slow-moving, colorful peasant distrusted of everything that smacks of change. In fact, French agriculture as a whole has transformed itself from an inefficient, tradition-bound national enterprise into a solid moneymaker.

Only as recently as 1961, France was a net importer of agricultural goods. For the last few years, it has been the world's second largest agricultural exporter, behind only the United States.

Its large grain farmers claim American-style efficiency. Dairy farmers are getting twice as much milk from their cows as they did a generation ago. Grain yields per acre are up about 250 percent over 25 years ago. And only U.S. and Russian agriculture uses more fertilizer than the French.

True enough, there are still some 400,000 peasants with only marginally productive farms. But there has been a widespread exodus—at a more dramatic pace than anywhere else in Europe—of the small, inefficient farms. The active farm population from 25 percent of the nation's inhabitants to only 10 percent during the last generation.

Though still much smaller than the average-size U.S. farm, individual landholdings in France have tended to grow during the exodus. Some have emerged as full-scale agribusinesses of the U.S. type. Many are increasingly efficient family farms. Still others have flourished as cooperatives sharing equipment, marketing outlets or even production.

During the last 30 years, those who have made a go at farming have benefited from the high food prices not only in France but also in the Common Market, which the French farmers have come to dominate, and which has served as an outlet for two-thirds of French agricultural exports.

When Mr. Gaffet started his cooperative 15 years ago, his neighbors did not exactly fall over each other trying to emulate him.

The idea of sharing production facilities and profits met considerable resistance when Mr. Gaffet initiated his venture.

"People had already grown used to the idea of joining a cooperative to share machinery or to sell their products," he said. "But there was an enormous barrier to the idea of sharing my farm and animals with someone else, especially someone who wasn't a family member. Even to this day, people still ask me how I know for sure that my associates are not taking advantage of me. How do I know that they are not working less than I am?"

Highlights from the Chairman's Report and Financial Statement 1976

Results

The FIAT SpA Stockholders' Annual General Meeting (parent company) was held in Turin on April 29, 1977, under the Chairmanship of Giovanni Agnelli. The meeting approved the financial statements for 1976 showing a net profit of Lire 66,456 million. A proposed dividend of Lire 150 per share for both preferred and ordinary stock, and the purchase of treasury stock (company's shares) up to an amount of Lire 20,000 million were also approved.

Performance

Information relating to the FIAT group's operations for 1976 was also given in the Chairman's report and included:

—Consolidated Sales... Lire 9,270 (billions)

—Additions to Property and Equipment... Lire 813 (billion) (of which L 531 in Italy and L 282 abroad)

—Total workforce... 328,872 employees

A brief summary of the group's principal activities, by industry sector, is given below.

Automobiles

FIAT, Autobianchi and Lancia sold during the year, 1,309,356 cars of which 613,100 were exported. These sales reflect a volume increase of 3.1% over 1975.

Commercial Vehicles

Sales volume of the IVECO group of companies rose during the year by 10.1% to 105,017 units, due to the introduction of new models and a continuing growth pattern. IVECO, eighty per cent owned by FIAT, was formed in 1975 as a joint venture with Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, Cologne, for the production and sale of commercial vehicles.

Tractors

The 78,934 units sold reflected an increase of 5% over 1975.

Earth-Moving Machinery

This sector sold 9,845 units during the year.

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Stocks Mixed, Wholesale Prices Fall, U.S. Jobless Rate Up

Outlook Fear Offsets Good News on Prices

NEW YORK, July 8 (Reuters).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading today, as the market lacked strength to follow through on a morning rally despite favorable economic news.

Analysts said early encouragement about the drop in the wholesale price index was replaced by fears of a possible economic slowdown late this year.

"This market continues to frustrate both the bulls and the bears as it shorts advances just when it looks strongest and halts declines when it looks poorest," said analyst Newton Zinder of E.P. Hurton.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.52 at 907.99; at 3 p.m., it was off 2.48 points.

Volume totaled 39.82 million shares, up from 31.74 million yesterday.

Inmost rose 1 1/4 to 25 1/4 while Esmark was unchanged at 31 1/8 after both companies announced they will resume merger talks. Esmark has proposed a cash tender offer to purchase Inmost shares at \$25 apiece.

Technique dropped 3 1/8 to 37 3/4 after American Science & Engineering announced a \$300,000 tender offer to acquire the company, alleging unfair competition.

American Science, traded on the American Stock Exchange, rose 1 3/8 to 11.

Rennox, which proposed a stock split and raised its dividend, was up 1 at 35 3/4.

Company Report

First Chicago*

Second Quarter 1977	1976	% Chg.
Profits	27.66	25.71
Per share	0.70	0.65
Profits	28.49	26.62
Per share	0.71	0.67
First Half		
Profits	53.60	50.60
Per share	1.35	1.28
Profits	56.04	52.54
Per share	1.41	1.34

* Company raised quarterly dividend to 25 from 24 cents, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record as of Sept. 9.

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

Eurodollar Data Amass

WASHINGTON, July 8 (Reuters).—The figures for Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. commercial banks reported yesterday (JST, July 7) were incorrect. The liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$748 million to \$4.5 billion in the week ended June 29—a rise of \$671 million from the year-ago week.

Dow Chemical, the most active issue and down 1 at 31 7/8, forecast unchanged earnings for the second quarter.

Applied Digital Data was off 1 at 14 3/8. Its board authorized repurchase of up to one million common shares or equivalent convertible preferred.

U.S. Natural Resources was ahead 5/8 at 7 5/8. It said it received a proposal from a private investment firm to buy all its shares at \$25 each.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were higher in active trading. The Amex index rose 1.00 to 121.60.

Prospects for 1977

Steel

Total steel production in the newly named TEKSID group amounted to 776,000 tons (up 12% on 1975), while total conversion amounted to 2,195,000 ingot tons (up 22% on 1975). Hot and Cold-Forging and Foundry operations are carried out by other TEKSID divisions.

Other activities of the Fiat group

The expansion in other activities of the Fiat group covering Component parts, Machine tools, Civil Engineering, Energy, Railway equipment, and Tourism and Transportation have also contributed to the group's policy of diversification.

Financial Summary 1976

(Parent company)

BALANCE SHEET (in millions of Lire)	INCOME STATEMENT (in millions of Lire)
WORKING CAPITAL..... 522,028	NET SALES..... 2,552,391
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT..... 2,709,975	OPERATING COSTS..... 2,443,176
Less Accumulated Depreciation..... 2,075,277	DEPRECIATION..... 375,685
Property and Equipment net..... 634,698	TRADING PROFIT..... 134,029
INVESTMENTS IN, AND LOANS TO, GROUP COMPANIES (Long-term)..... 706,821	FINANCIAL CHARGES - Net..... 3,365
OTHER ASSETS..... 35,181	OTHER INCOME - Net..... 2,664
Together..... 1,901,530	PROFIT BEFORE TAX..... 128,528
Less LONG-TERM DEBT..... 630,929	TAX..... 61,872
EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES..... 559,547	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR..... 66,656
TOTAL NET ASSETS..... 711,054	
Represented by STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY..... 711,054	

1) The net asset value of capital stock issued and outstanding on December 31, 1976, was Lire 2,370 per share. For purposes of a new stock issue in March, 1977 (not included above) the existing capital stock was attributed an underlying net asset value of Lire 6,000 per share. Had this current assets value been reflected in stockholders' equity at December 31, 1976, the effect would have been to restate stockholders' equity to approximately Lire 1,800 billion.

2) The depreciation charge for 1976 included accelerated depreciation on the company's assets amounting to Lire 109,248 million.

FIAT

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European Gold Markets				Tokyo Exchange				L'AIR LIQUIDE						
July 5, 1977				July 5, 1977				Allocation of one free share against four existing shares						
London	Open	Close	N.C.	Price				The General Meeting of Shareholders was held on June 29 under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean LELARGE, Chairman of the Board. Directors attending, the Assembly resolved the amount of profits as follows:						
Zurich	Open	Close	N.C.	Price										
125.1	124.125	124.725	-0.50	Year										
125.0	124.125	124.725	-0.50											
U.S. dollars per ounce.	146.27	146.27	-0.50											
Eurocurrency				July 5, 1977										
Interest Rates														
Declar	Swiss	France	Meeting											
1 D.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/4											
1 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/4											
3 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/4											
6 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/4											
1 Y.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/4											

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International Herald Tribune.

Nicklaus and Watson in a Tie r Lead After Fierce Duel

IRY, Scotland, July 8 (AP)—Nicklaus and Tom Watson, the reigning king of the green, tied for the lead in a 36-hole tournament today in a tie for the lead in the British Open.

The Masters revisited, the Irish Sea. When the great battle between Nicklaus and Watson, the two top players in the world, was over, the scores were 203 for three rounds over par-70 6,875-yard All-

sh. Nicklaus engineered a comeback, swinging Watson from a bunker and iron shot left him a full for another deuce

claws led by 3. The par-5 seventh hole, then they tied the score on the 18th.

ot in trouble on the 18th, but a moment, it ap-

perhaps the most per golf has ever won on the U.S. years.

lary Problems ne, his putting problems legendary. Nicklaus, different grips, clubs, gimcrack gim-

ing his left hand grip in gripping the topped birdie putts it on the 13th and scored on another t and, on the 18th, off the green, using an about 35 feet, the round with the and made a little first but missed short second and fourth.

Little Putt again on the fifth id decided, I'd better. So I went cross-made a good little on the seventh and say with it. ence was phenom-

ot a new style, she grip has been in among the premier for decades. The nation calls it "the a."

est problem about is that you're afraid going to laugh at ark Hayes, who used yesterday on his way Open record score of

laughing at him said, who is not com- largely responsible ot popularity of the style which he has

edible Putt him to drop an in- of 80 feet or more that beat Gene Litt-ayoff at the Tucson ns year. He also won u Open, reeled off 6 consecutive rounds etter, has had two finishes and won \$160,000 dollars this

other players to Rodriguez switched having his best sea- ie the change after letzke on the putting the recent Western ugo.

ing awful all year, week at Sawgrass on the tournament nship). Liezke try it.

mental Stroke' it's a fundamental forces you to keep at stiff." cross-handed method. 13 times during his

id: "I experimented ing the U.S. Open it seven holes, and bad. Before today, ever felt comfortable t the ball rolled so had to stay with it. 7 problems was that ing the ball putting onal way. I don't accelerate at the ball, immediately putting that I was hitting

peared Nicklaus would pull away. But Watson, who had slipped his approach through the green, chipped back to five feet and made it for par. Nicklaus had a cutting 30-foot putt for a birdie. It hit the hole but slid three feet by. And he missed it coming back. It was a three-putt bogey. Where Watson appeared in danger of losing a stroke, he made up one.

He made up another on the next hole, scoring from 20 feet while Nicklaus missed from 15. Now they were tied, and it stayed that way.

They now go into tomorrow's final round of this 106th championship in a situation very similar to their pressure-packed duel in the Masters, when Watson stood off Nicklaus' challenge in one of golf's most thrilling displays.

Crenshaw Near It is not, however, a two-man show. Ben Crenshaw is there, too. He finished birdie-birdie for a 66 that left him at 206, three strokes back.

"I just don't know how many birdies those guys have left," Crenshaw said. "I think you know what winning this tournament would mean to me, so I won't dwell on it."

Only three other men were under par figures and, at 209, they trailed Nicklaus and Watson by six big shots.

Tied at one under par are second-round leader Roger Maltbie, Tommy Horton of Britain and obscure George Burrows, who registers out of the United States, has never played there and travels as an Indian passport.

Horton had a third-round 65, Burrows 68 and Maltbie 72.

Threatening Skies Hubert Green, the U.S. Open champion, was in a four-man tie for second with Nicklaus, Watson and Trevino when play started under gray, threatening skies and brisk breezes.

He quickly took himself out of it with a horrendous triple-bogey 7 on the first hole. He caught a bunker with his second shot.

The selections were made ahead of a 30-passenger chopper while it was whirling 600 feet above the front of the Meadowlands track grandstand.

Since 24 pacers had been named earlier in the day for the richest harness race ever, there were selections for two elimination heats. Nat Lobell, drawing the No. 11 spot, and R.G.'s Bummy, getting the No. 8 berth, were installed as favorites in their respective divisions.

The breakdown of the Pacer value, a high for thoroughbreds, calls for purses of \$106,250 for each heat and \$212,500 for the final. Only quarter-horse racing has offered more.

The richest previous pacing or

Hubert Green holds up his hole-in-one Thursday.

UPI.

had an impossible lie, failed to get it out, blew his next over the green, chipped back and two-putted. He eventually finished with a 74 for 212.

Trevino, who was struck by lightning in Chicago two years ago, fell back with a nervous bogey-bogey effort on the ninth and 10th holes while thunder rolled in the distance. Play was held up by rain for about a half-hour morning later. He had a 72-210 that tied him with defending champion Johnny Miller. Miller had a 67.

Maltbie fell victim to steady erosion with bogeys on the seventh, ninth, 11th and 13th holes, finally finishing with his 72.

Palmer's Putting

The rest of the Americans were strung out at various stages. Ray Floyd was 68-211, George Burns 72-212, John Schroeder 73-213, Jerry Pate 70-214, Hale Irwin 73-214, Tom Weiskopf 71-216.

Nicklaus is generally acknowledged as the greatest player the game has ever known, winner of a record 14 major professional titles, holder of almost all the records worth holding. He is 37.

Watson is smart, strong, tough, confident; the man who refused to fold in the Masters, winner of four U.S. titles this year, the season's leading money-winner. He is 27.



Yankees Win On Catfish's 4th in Row

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The Yankees are stacking, the Catfish is winning, and Thurman keeps on catching. All was right last night with the stormy world of George Steinbrenner, Billy Martin and their first-place ball club, which joined the Red Sox in exceeding one million in home attendance this season.

New York beat the Cleveland Indians, 8-2, the 13th victory in a row over the Indians and the Yankees' fifth triumph in their last six games. Catfish Hunter pitched a four-hitter for his fifth victory, the fourth decision in a row he has won.

Thurman Munson, who took seven stitches in the little finger of his throwing hand Tuesday and had been expected to be out at least three days, put himself back in the lineup as catcher, thereby not missing a game.

'A Little Nap'

The manager had me in the lineup two hours before the game," Munson said. "Then I took a little nap, and when I woke up I wasn't on it."

According to Martin, the team doctor had advised another day of rest for Munson, but the catcher, insisting he could play, went out to practice to show he could throw. So Martin put him back.

Munson rapped a double in four times at bat and drove in a run in the Yankees' 11-hit attack on four Indian pitchers. Lou Piniella, with a homer and a double, led the offense, and Graig Nettles led the defense with a fine stab of a blistering liner at third.

The 21,419 paying fans gave Nettles a standing ovation that lasted nearly a minute. "I've made better plays," said Nettles, "but I never had a standing ovation that lasted so long. I think the fans were really showing their appreciation of Catfish pitching so well, as well as the whole Yankee club for continuing to win."

His Brand of Pitches Hunter seemed in perfect form, staying ahead of the batters, out-guessing them and forcing them to hit his brand of pitches. He began forcing the Indians to hit grounders and then gradually changed to induce fly balls.

He walked Rico Carty, leading off the second, and Carty got to second on a balk when Hunter lost control of the ball while standing on the rubber. The next three Indian hitters went out easily.

In the third inning, Ray Fosse hit a 1-and-1 pitch into the left-field seats, but Catfish went right on pitching out, retiring 14 batters in a row until Buddy Bell's seventh-inning single.

In other league games reported by UPI:

Red Sox 8, Blue Jays 2 At Boston, Carlton Fisk drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a sacrifice fly in helping Boston to his straight victory, a 5-2 triumph over Toronto.

Fisk drove in Boston's first run in the first with a fly ball after Fred Lynn singled and moved to third on a Carl Yastrzemski single. The Red Sox led 2-0 before Doug Rader's two-run homer in the sixth closed the gap.

But Jim Rice, who had hit his 20th homer in the fifth, led off the Boston seventh with a double and Fisk hit a liner just to the



Rick Reuschel leaps out of way of an inside pitch.

right of the leftfield foul pole for his 16th home run.

Twins 8, Angels 6 At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a bases-loaded single and Luis Gomez and Roy Smalley had two RBI each to lead Minnesota to an 8-6 victory over San Francisco.

Don Schuler made his first start of the season and went five innings for the victory. Tom Johnson worked the last four innings and got his eighth save. Loser Frank Tanana, 12-6, lasted only 3 2/3 innings and was charged with five runs.

The Twins chased Tanana with three in the fourth. Gomez and Lyman Bostock hit back-to-back doubles for the first run and after Ford was hit by a pitch, Tan-

mana intentionally walked Kuskis to load the bases for Wynegar, who singled in two runs. Gomez doubled his first two times at bat and slapped a bases-loaded single for two runs in the seventh.

Rangers 8, A's 3 At Arlington, Texas, Toby Harrah broke a 3-3 tie with a three-run homer in the sixth and added a solo home run in the seventh that led Texas to an 8-3 triumph over Oakland, marking the first time in three weeks the Rangers had won two consecutive games.

Juan Beniquez led off the sixth with a single and moved to second on a bunt single by Deane Davis. Oakland starter Mike Norrison caught Beniquez off second, but the Rangers' centerfielder successfully avoided a rundown and Harrah then hit his homer.

Ken Forsch had to leave the game while pitching to Smith, the third Dodger's batter in the first, because of a muscle spasm in his right forearm.

Phillies 6, Mets 4 At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt's 25th homer, a three-run blast, helped power Philadelphia to a 6-4 victory over New York, extending the Phillies' winning streak to eight games and the Mets' losing streak to eight.

Schmidt's third-inning homer, following Gary Maddox's single and Larry Bowa's double, gave Philadelphia a 3-0 lead. But the Mets went ahead in the fourth. Steve Henderson tripled and scored on John Stearns' single. Bobby Valentine walked and Doug Flynn drove home a run with a ground rule double. Mets starter and loser Nino Espinosa then stroked a two-run single.

Philadelphia came back in its half of the fourth. Maddox singled, went to third on Bowa's single and Schmidt walked. Greg Luzinski singled off third baseman Len Randle's glove, scoring Maddox with the tying run and Bowa continued home when shortstop Bud Harrelson threw the ball away.

Giants 5, Padres 1 At San Francisco, rookie left-hander Bob Knepper held San Diego to five hits in eight innings to help San Francisco snap an eight-game losing streak with a 5-1 victory over the Padres.

Knepper, whose only other victory this year was a shutout, walked one and struck out four before being lifted for a pinch-hitter. Randy Moffitt pitched the ninth to preserve the triumph.

Merckx Trims Lead Of Thruw 7 Seconds ANGERS, France, July 8 (UPI)—Rddy Merckx of Belgium today gained 7 seconds on overall leader Dietrich Thurau of West Germany, ahead by 51 seconds now.

Merckx paired with countryman Patrick Sercu to lead their team to victory in the time-trial section of the seventh stage, picking up a 10-second bonus.

Thruw gained only three bonus seconds for his team's third placing in the time trial.

Sercu won the morning's mad-race section of the stage, beating the pack in a bunched finish.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Batting (Based on 300 at bats)									
	G	AB	R	H	RBI	AVG	OBP	SLG	Pct
Carly, Minn.	70	288	64	122	402	.424	.484	.808	241
Dade, Cle.	68	210	27	72	244	.344	.404	.508	239
Singlet, Bal.	70	255	42	87	237	.341	.401	.507	239
Bosch, Minn.	70	252	42	87	232	.341	.401	.507	238
Pate, Minn.	70	253	41	84	229	.332	.392	.500	237
Flynn, Tor.	70	247	27	79	226	.320	.380	.492	236
Baker, Tor.	68	212	26	68	224	.321	.381	.491	235
Murray, Minn.	70	253	41	84	229	.332	.392	.500	237
Yastrzemski, Minn.	70	255	42	87	232	.341	.401	.507	238
Rivera, N.Y.	70	252	35	88	212	.310	.370	.482	234
Munson, Minn.	68	240	42	97	214	.321	.381	.491	235
St. Bonet, Minn.	68	240	42	97	214	.321	.381	.491	235
Randolph, N.Y.	68	240	42	97	214	.321	.381	.491	235
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Randolph, N.Y.	68	240	42	97	214	.321	.381	.491	235

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Eastern Division									
	W	L	Pct	GB	W	L	Pct	GB	W
Chicago	40	20	.667	0	40	20	.667	0	40
Philadelphia	41	19	.684	0	41	19	.684	0	41
Cleveland	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
Pittsburgh	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
New York	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
Western Division									
	W	L	Pct	GB	W	L	Pct	GB	W
Los Angeles	38	22	.633	0	38	22	.633	0	38
Chicago	39	21	.650	1	39	21	.650	1	39
San Francisco	39	21	.650	1	39	21	.650	1	39
San Diego	39	21	.650	1	39	21	.650	1	39
Atlanta	39	21	.650	1	39	21	.650	1	39
National League									
Eastern Division									
	W	L	Pct	GB	W	L	Pct	GB	W
New York	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Boston	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Baltimore	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Cleveland	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Milwaukee	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Detroit	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Toronto	44	14	.759	0	44	14	.759	0	44
Western Division									
	W	L	Pct	GB	W	L	Pct	GB	W
Chicago	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
Minnesota	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
San Francisco	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
San Diego	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42
Seattle	42	18	.700	0	42	18	.700	0	42

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Eastern Division									
Corona	600	602	0-2	3	10	1		
Eden	10	10	0	0	0	0		
Jefferson	5-5	5	5	0	0	0	0		
Stamper	11	11	0	0	0	0	0		
W. H. Rader	13	13	0	0	0	0	0		
Merceland	401	600	0-10	-2	1	2		
New York	411	600	0-22	-3	1	0		
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